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PARTICIPANTS IN SOVIET-FRENCH DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD181106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0644 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, 18 Sep (TASS) -- Soviet-French political consultations have been held at the French External Relations Ministry on the problem of preventing the militarization of space and on other topical problems of arms limitation and disarmament.

Taking part in the consultations were: on the Soviet side -- Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France; V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the French side -- J. Andreani, director of the Political Department of the French External Relations Ministry; and (I. Renoir), director of the Department of Strategic Problems and Disarmament of the French External Relations Ministry.

BOGACHEV REJECTS U.S. VIEW ON MILITARY IMBALANCE

LD181749 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Cavalier juggling of facts and rushing from one extreme to another when evaluating the strategic military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States has become routine for the present United States Administration.

Depending on who is listening and on current considerations of domestic politics the same official representatives of Washington come out now with fantastic inventions about the "overwhelming superiority of the USSR" now with groundless boasts about the "ability of the United States" to force socialist countries to accept some political demands of the West.

As to President Reagan, who contended that the Soviet Union is actually superior to the United States in all aspects of military power, at a recent meeting with representatives of American youth he greatly surprised them by a sudden twist in this issue by declaring that in terms of force the USSR and the United States are almost equal.

For the record, in the period between Reagan's first and second statements there have been no radical changes in the alignment of forces of the two countries. Washington's adventuristic actions -- the commenced deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- brought with them adequate reply measures of the socialist countries. A reply was made also to the other actions of the United States designed to achieve military superiority.

Contrary to statements by the White House parity existed also in 1981, the year that Reagan entered office. Parity exists also today, in 1984, despite attempts by the United States to disrupt the military equilibrium. Washington's gamble with the arms race resulted only in the spiraling of the military confrontation to a higher, more dangerous and expensive level. To Washington's huge disappointment the socialist countries did not put their hands up in the question of the principle of the equality and security of the sides.

A sobering up is taking place now also among that part of the American public which previously was prone to accept at face value Washington's tales about the mythical "Soviet military threat".

To a certain extent this is evidenced by yesterday's programme of the American NBC television company devoted to the alignment of the conventional forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organisation.

Having recalled that the Reagan administration planned a 13-per-cent growth of spending on military purposes on the pretext of a "tremendous build up of Soviet military might" the NBC anchorman Tom Brokaw logically asked if this was really necessary. The existence of a United States "window of vulnerability" is questioned even by those specialists who take part in Washington's military planning. William Kaufman, an American expert on military matters, said he did not think there existed a "window of vulnerability" or that it would appear in the future.

Washington's attempts to scare the peoples with the myth about the "Soviet military threat" are meeting with failure. In the present situation the world public sees itself whence comes the threat to peace on our planet.

U.S. BRINGING SPACE MILITARIZATION CLOSER

LD182128 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] According to a report by the NBC television network of the United States, the U.S. Defense Department has ordered a much tighter schedule for the work to develop a large-scale system of anti-missile defense with elements of space-based weapons. More from our commentator Viktor Olenichev:

The United States is out to bring nearer the era of militarization of outer space. That is the only way to describe the Pentagon orders. Other facts bear this out. Laser weapons are being developed in American labs and tests are underway of particle beams and other directed energy weapons that are to be deployed at orbital stations. All that is to become the core, so to say, of the anti-missile defense.

But no one should be misled by the word defense. It is used in this case for disguise. No one has ever threatened or threatens the United States and the case involves offensive armaments. According to a booklet by one of the companies linked with this Pentagon program, the United States is to create a space fortress, as it is called, to keep their sights trained on the whole of the world. In other words, the U.S. Administration would like to use outer space to settle its earthly affairs, so to speak.

It is easy to guess what sort of affairs these are. Just recall Grenada, Lebanon, and, somewhat earlier in history, Vietnam. For this reason, at last year's United Nations General Assembly session, the U.S. delegation was the only one to vote against a resolution that demanded the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only. Washington has also failed to give a direct answer to the Soviet proposal that talks should be held about preventing militarization of outer space. The Soviet Union advanced this initiative in late June. The possible venue for the talks has also been named, Vienna. What does the Soviet Union propose to have the talks about? It is necessary to rule out the extension of the arms race to outer space and to fully renounce strike space systems, which include anti-satellite weapons. In other words, there should be no military threat to the earth from space and to space from the earth and from space itself.

The Soviet proposal also provides for setting up a reciprocal moratorium on testing and deploying strike space systems as soon as the talks begin. That would be the first step which would also create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue. It would seem that the subject of the talks and their agenda are clear. However, it follows from statements by U.S. Administration officials that the United States would like to have talks about everything and about nothing in particular, which is to create an illusion of negotiations to drown the issue of preventing militarization of space in empty talk.

But the problem of space needs an immediate solution. It is necessary already now to firmly close all the doors for the penetration of any weapons in near space, above all nuclear weapons.

It is impossible to wait for the world to face a grave danger. Logic and common sense must break through the curtain of militarism. The entire world is interested in that.

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD181036 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- The Reagan administration's strategy has been based from the very first days of its existence on the wish to break the military-strategic parity, which shaped in the world, says the September issue of the USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY journal in its September issue. [sentence as received] The dangerous destabilizing peculiarities of that strategy have increased from year to year, which is clearly seen from the main presidential papers on military-strategic issues.

The Reagan administration's nuclear strategy combines continuity and innovations. In terms of continuity, this strategy has absorbed all the most dangerous and adventurist traits of the American doctrines and concepts of the post-war years.

As far as the current administration's innovations are concerned. All of them are programmed in the same direction and motivated by the main desire to ensure superiority over the USSR and develop the capability of the United States to wage a "victorious" nuclear war.

The latest "fashion" in today's Washington is the programme for the development of anti-missile systems, closely connected with the plans of militarization of outer space which is described in the USA as "Star Wars", the journal points out. The American strategists dream of turning them in the future into almost the basic means for ensuring the first strike.

The "Star Wars" apologists centre their efforts in two directions -- creation of anti-satellite weapons and developing a massive anti-missile system based on outer space, and, partially, on the earth. Both these trends are closely interlinked: as the destruction of satellites of the opposite sides has always been viewed by the USA as the most important component part of a surprise first strike. Meanwhile, the big anti-missile system is designed to withstand the retaliatory strike of the opposite side weakened by the American nuclear offensive. The creation of anti-satellite weapons is viewed as a specific task of the present. The plans of a large-scale anti-ballistic system based on earth and especially in outer space are a militaristic programme and perspective extending into the 21st century.

Opposition to U.S. Position

LD181033 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 18 TASS -- In response to the Soviet Union's proposal to prevent the militarisation of outer space, the Reagan administration vaguely promised to consider the possibility of establishing control over anti-satellite weapons some time in the future. Actions by the White House attest to directly oppose intentions, writes Christopher Paine, an expert with the authoritative organisation "Physicians for Social Responsibility."

He points out in an article published in the newsletter bulletin that the Reagan administration intends to test a new anti-satellite system, ASAT, and carry out its so-called initiative in strategic defence. The point at issue is, specifically, the implementation of a five-year programme, at the cost of 25 billion dollars, on developing a new powerful anti-missile defence system to comprise ground means, anti-missiles and advanced armaments, including ray weapons with space-based elements. This dangerous trend poses a threat of undermining one of the most considerable

The "strategic defence initiative" is linked with the concept of waging "limited" nuclear wars and the possibility of winning them. This policy, creating the threat of nuclear catastrophe to the world, should be halted, Christopher Paine stresses. There is no sensible alternative to the consolidation of the ABM treaty, establishment of a moratorium on anti-satellite systems and the earliest conclusion of an accord banning the testing and deployment of space armaments, he points out.

According to the NBC television network, the White House continues to oppose the moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments, and deliberately creates an impasse on the question of talks in this sphere. Pointing to the grave danger of Washington's plans to deploy a space-based anti-missile defence system in violation of the ABM treaty, the DAILY WORLD newspaper writes that the White House demonstrates total unwillingness to press for arms control and is bent on reviewing major accords in this area. The Soviet Union repeatedly offered the Reagan administration that talks be started on preventing space militarisation. Washington, however, is continuing to develop space weapons.

The plans to establish a space-based anti-ballistic missile defence system, the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS writes, contradict the Soviet-American treaty restricting ABM systems. That is why Reagan is seeking to torpedo the treaty. According to the newspaper, the deployment of this system will make the world a less safe place, since it will give the United States a free hand for making a nuclear strike in the hope that no retaliation will follow.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON 'SHIELD-84'

LD171734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast, correspondent's report from "Shield-84" exercises]

[Excerpt] [Video shows correspondent standing in open country. A few hundred meters away in the background are seen rows of tents. Video then shows troops standing by T-72 tanks. Shot of unidentified uniformed men.]

[Correspondent] The "Shield-84" exercise is being led by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR.

[Dzur] We are very pleased that such a major exercise with Warsaw Pact troops is taking place on Czechoslovak territory. [Words indistinct] significant period when we are marking the 40th jubilee anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising and the Dukla operation connected with the Czechoslovak People's Army, [words indistinct] of 9 May when the war ended and Czechoslovakia was liberated from the most evil enemy, German fascism. We say that we do not want war. We want peace, but one must fight for peace, and peace is the task of our communist and workers parties. We believe that all these armies taking part here will show that they are indeed at a high level of combat capability and readiness.

COMPARISON OF 'SHIELD' EXERCISE CONCLUSION REPORT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 September in its Second Edition front-pages an unattributed report under the heading "In the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States" which has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 17 September DAILY REPORT, page BB 6, and found to be identical except for the following variations:

First paragraph, line one KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits ...Moscow September 14 TASS...;

Second paragraph, line one KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has ...rehearsed...sted...trained.

COMPARISON OF HUSAK, USTINOV SPEECHES IN CSSR

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 September in its Second Edition front-pages a TASS report under the heading "In a Spirit of Cohesiveness" which is identical to the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version that appeared in the 17 September DAILY REPORT, page BB 2, with the following variations:

First paragraph, line one KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...[Text] Prague, 14 Sep -- Gustav Husak, general... (supplying dateline);

Fourth paragraph, line five, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits ...Comrade Husak continued...;

Page BB 3, first paragraph, line one KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits ...Comrade Husak noted...;

Fifth paragraph, last line and sixth paragraph, line four KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits quote-marks;

Sixth paragraph, line two KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits ...Comrade Ustinov stressed....

EAST EUROPEAN REPORTAGE ON 'SHIELD-84'

For East European reportage of the activities of the "Shield-84" exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, including speeches given by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, see the Intrabloc Affairs section of the 27 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRAVDA CITES RUDE PRAVO ON WARSAW PACT EXERCISES

PM170833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Defending Socialism's Gains"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Sep -- The socialist community countries devote tireless attention to the defense of socialism's gains, and this is particularly necessary now that reactionary forces, headed by American imperialism, are striving to achieve their aims through the unrestrained arms race, RUDE PRAVO writes today. The present-day militarists, the newspaper notes, make no secret of their intentions to eliminate the countries of real socialism and push the peoples of the world onto a path of military confrontation.

In the Prague Political Declaration, the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states pointed to the danger entailed by the siting of new American first-strike missiles in Western Europe. Remembering their responsibility for mankind's future, the socialist countries proposed an immediate move to disarmament, first and foremost nuclear disarmament, and the adoption of concrete measures to lessen international tension.

However, the newspaper stresses, the United States and its allies remained deaf to these appeals and responded with silence to the socialist countries' subsequent peace-loving initiatives. The continuing siting of American medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe creates a serious threat to the security of peoples throughout the world. In this connection, the USSR, together with certain other Warsaw Pact states, was forced to adopt the countermeasures necessary to maintain the military-strategic equilibrium.

The unity and joint defense potential of the fraternal armies of the socialist countries are an insuperable obstacle in the path of the aggressive forces of international imperialism.

Czechoslovakia sees it as one of the main tasks of its foreign policy to strengthen and expand all-around cooperation among the socialist states and enhance and improve their defense capability and the combat and political training of the armed forces. In these conditions, a major role is played by joint exercises by the armies of the Warsaw Pact states. These are the highest form of collective training of staffs and troops and an important factor for strengthening the international bonds between the fraternal armies' servicemen.

The "Shield-84" exercises, which is beginning on Czechoslovak territory, will confirm that the socialist community countries' armed forces are ready to defend their peoples' peaceful labor, RUDE PRAVO writes in conclusion.

HUNGARIAN CEMA DELEGATE ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM171341 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Interview with Istvan Szigeti, Hungary's deputy permanent representative to CEMA, by M. Lebedev, under the "Topical Interview" rubric: "Tested by Time" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Lebedev] Comrade Szigeti, how do you rate the results of the June CEMA economic summit in Moscow?

[Szigeti] The conference's decisions are of extraordinarily great significance for our countries' development, for deepening their ties, and for strengthening their unity and cohesion. The meeting gave a realistic assessment of their economic situation and the successes achieved and difficulties encountered during their development and outlined measures for the further deepening and expansion of cooperation. Documents defining the CEMA countries' long-term strategy of economic collaboration were agreed upon and signed at the conference.

I should like to emphasize that the economic conference also confirmed the CEMA countries' principled peace-loving policy. They will continue to strengthen cooperation with the developing states and help to develop their national economies. Our community is ready to broaden its trade and economic ties with the capitalist countries, too, on the basis of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual benefit, of course.

During the conference, the leaders of our parties and states expressed concern at the deterioration in the international situation through the fault of the United States and its allies, which are striving to upset the strategic balance in the military sphere and secure one-sided advantages for themselves. This cannot be allowed, and for that reason our unity, cohesion, and coordinated politicial action acquire particularly great significance now.

[Lebedev] How is Hungarian-Soviet cooperation developing and what are its prospects?

[Szigeti] Cooperation with the CEMA countries and, above all, with the Soviet Union, which provides one-half of Hungary's foreign trade turnover, has been and will remain decisive in Hungary's foreign economic ties.

At present, Hungary's raw material and energy requirements are satisfied in the main by Soviet imports. Four powerlines operate between our states. Hungary is taking part in building a power line between the USSR and Poland as well as in the construction of the Khmelnitskaya AES.

It would be hard to list all the projects being built through the CEMA members' joint efforts. A nuclear power station is being built with Soviet assistance near the Hungarian city of Paks, and its first power unit has already been commissioned. The "Soyuz" gas pipeline was built by the CEMA members. Hungary, together with other community countries, will take part in the construction of a mining and enrichment combine on USSR territory in order to meet the need for ferruginous raw materials.

Something that is of great significance to our country is the export of machine-building output, which we use to partially pay for the import of essential energy resources and raw materials. It is well known that Hungary is a major bus producer. We rank seventh or eighth in the world in bus production. In the current 5-year plan Hungary will supply the CEMA countries with about 50,000 buses.

Hungary satisfies its demand for cars and trucks via imports from the CEMA countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and in exchange for Soviet cars we supply you with a number of subassemblies and parts for Zhiguli cars.

Hungary and the USSR also successfully cooperate in consumer goods production. I believe that KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA readers are well acquainted with Hungarian footwear and sewn goods. We are setting our enterprises the task of expanding the range, improving quality, and responding flexibly to rapidly changing fashions. Hungary is also participating in the modernization of several Soviet footwear and knitwear factories.

[Lebedev] What potential exists for cooperation in the agroindustrial sphere?

[Szigeti] Our country's agriculture has achieved great successes recently. In 1982 we harvested 44 quintals of wheat and 69 quintals of corn per hectare on average. This year it is planned to harvest nearly 15 million metric tons of grain, or 1.4 tons per capita.

This is a very great task which requires a high level of organization and the use of the latest scientific and technical achievements by agricultural enterprises. We have also achieved good indicators in stockraising. The milk yield per grazing [furazhnyy] cow last year was 4,145 liters. Hungary is now among the world's leaders in per capita meat production.

In addition to the party's agrarian policy and the peasantry's diligence, a considerable role in these successes belongs to cooperation within the CEMA framework. A large proportion of the wheat sown in Hungary's fields comes from strains cultivated by Soviet growers. Hungary imports about 4,000 Soviet tractors and other agricultural machinery annually.

The level of agricultural production achieved makes it possible to satisfy the demand of Hungary's own population and industry for agricultural output. At the same time, we export a considerable proportion of this output.

Our states' cooperation in the agroindustrial complex sphere goes beyond the framework of simply buying and selling agricultural goods. Hungary's Babolna agricultural combine has supplied the USSR with four broiler and poultry-breeding units. A fifth is now being built near Baku.

From this year on, 30 Soviet students will be trained each year at the Hungarian Agricultural Institute. The training of specialists for the agroindustrial complex is a new feature of our ties.

At the Moscow conference, the Hungarian delegation stressed that we are interested in supplying livestock and arable farming output on the basis of long-term agreements. We are also prepared to continue participating in rebuilding and modernizing enterprises belonging to the Soviet food and agricultural industries.

In conclusion, I should like to quote Comrade Janos Kadar's words, which, in my view, express the general opinion of the conference participants. He said that the adoption of a decision marks not the completion, but the beginning of important work offering encouraging prospects. Our joint task is to fill this work with specific content.

TASKS OF CEMA ELECTRONIC COOPERATION CITED

PM171224 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Sep 84 p 3

[N. Borokh and V. Glagolev article: "Multilateral Programs"]

[Text] The CEMA countries' economic summit conference defined the strategic tasks for the further development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. A major step forward was taken in coordinating the socialist states' economic policy. The task was set of defining the main directions for specialization by countries in the international socialist division of labor.

The main aim of the international multilateral programs is to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to create and introduce fundamentally new equipment and technologies. At the present stage, this means first and foremost electronics and microelectronics, flexible automated production facilities, nuclear power engineering, and new types of construction materials and techniques. It is these very sectors that are recognized by the fraternal countries as key priority areas.

One urgent task is the creation and introduction of robots.

Calculations show that even at the first stages of their introduction, robots make it possible to increase labor productivity on average by 50-100 percent and to increase machine shift indices by 50-80 percent, substantially improving the rhythm and general standard of production. It is natural for the CEMA countries to jointly resolve the task of introducing robots into the national economy. The new equipment is complex and many sectors participate in planning and manufacturing it. Socialist economic integration is a reliable way of pooling countries' efforts in the widespread dissemination of robots.

This is the course to which the general agreement on multilateral cooperation in elaborating and organizing specialized and shared production of industrial robots signed during the 36th CEMA Session in Budapest is geared. It is expected that by 1990 the aggregate number of robots in the socialist countries will have reached 200,000, and we are talking about second-hand third-generation robots. There are already 128 types of programmable automatic manipulators at work in machine building in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

The socialist community countries' successes in developing nuclear power engineering are widely known. The world has not seen any programs with similarly profound production collaboration and with a similar international division of labor, or in whose implementation such a large number of countries have participated. The resolution adopted by the economic conference on drafting a program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations through the year 2000 relies on the great positive experience of cooperation in this sphere.

The CEMA countries have powerful scientific potential at their disposal. This can and must be more effectively used for assessing the level of production concentration and selecting the directions for specialization by countries within the CEMA framework.

In this connection, the question arises of the effectiveness of so-called parallel production in the CEMA countries. The answer obviously cannot be simple. If it is a question of directly satisfying the population's needs by a wide range of sectors that have their own resources available for development and have amassed national production experience, then here "parallelism" is economically justifiable. However, with regard to sectors such as robotics, for instance, "parallelism" can ultimately create additional difficulties not only in production, but in technical decisions, too. That is precisely why international specialization programs must include not just any articles for whose production the country has surplus capacity, but primarily new and up-to-date high quality products that will be competitive in world markets.

Special mention must be made of functional specialization, the transition to which is persistently required by modern trends in the scientific and technical revolution. We are referring to the creation of machine systems and automated control systems on the basis of production that is highly specialized in terms of its functional features. In time, the aim of international specialization must not be individual types of machines and equipment, but integral technological and economic systems embracing the entire production process. For instance, not a tractor as such, but an entire range, a system of machines for certain agrotechnological processes.

The development of international specialization and production sharing also requires further improvement in intrastate planning and administration, more precise collaboration between central planning, foreign trade, financial, scientific, technical, and sectorial administrative organs in the preparation and implementation of international specialization measures, and an intensification of incentives to the direct participants in international specialization and product sharing -- associations and enterprises. All this will make it possible to more successfully fulfill the socioeconomic tasks facing the CEMA countries.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE CONCERNING 39TH UN SESSION

Gromyko Arrives in New York

LD182038 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived here on Tuesday at the head of the Soviet delegation to the 39th United Nations General Assembly session.

Afghan Minister Departs Moscow

LD182123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Dost, member of the PDPA and minister of foreign affairs of the DRA, has left Moscow. He is on his way to New York to take part in the work of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly.

Session Opens

LD182231 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- The regular 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly opened at the U.N. Headquarters on Tuesday. The tentative agenda of the General Assembly of that most prestigious and representative international organisation has 142 issues reflecting the entire spectrum of the problems of today's world. Participants in the session are to focus on the key problem of our time, the removal of the threat of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race.

Most of the questions oriented to the achievement of that objective of vital importance to mankind have been put up for the consideration of the U.N. forum on the initiative of the Soviet Union with the support of the countries of the socialist community and other peaceloving states. The USSR has put forward for the present session of the General Assembly a large-scale complex of peaceable foreign policy initiatives.

Its proposal that the policy of the nuclear powers be guided by certain norms prompted by the need to avoid nuclear catastrophe has won the broadest possible international recognition. The USSR has unilaterally assumed the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, viewing the prevention of nuclear war as a major goal of its foreign policy. The peoples demand a positive response from all the nuclear powers to this initiative.

International support for the idea to freeze the nuclear arms arsenals is growing. The cardinal goal of keeping space from the war threat is pursued by the Soviet Union's proposal on the prevention of the militarisation of space that has also evoked far-ranging international reactions. There is no type of weaponry that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to have limited, prohibited and taken out of the arms arsenals through honest and serious talks on the basis of equality and respect for universal security interests.

The USSR is consistently advocating the removal of dangerous seats of tension in different regions, the assertion of the principle of inadmissibility of the threat or use of force as a norm of state-to-state relations and the ensuring of conditions for the free and independent development of all the countries and peoples.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS UNCTAD ON ANNIVERSARY

PM181036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 29th UNCTAD Session

The USSR Council of Ministers greets the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on its 20th anniversary.

UNCTAD holds a prominent place in the system of international economic organisations designed to facilitate the normal development of international economic relations between countries in the name of peace and progress for mankind.

UNCTAD's 20th anniversary is being observed in conditions when international tensions have been dangerously heightened by forces seeking to gain military superiority, interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign nations, use economic ties as a tool of exploitation and political pressure and reverse the process of economic decolonization. This policy is the chief cause of the deepening of political and economic instability in the world, it diverts giant material and finincial resources from constructive purposes and slows down the peoples' economic and social progress.

Under these conditions, UNCTAD's role is becoming ever more important. The organisation is called upon to promote mutually beneficial and equitable trade and economic cooperation between all countries, which is indispensable for creating a firm material foundation for establishing confidence in international political and economic relations.

UNCTAD has won worldwide recognition thanks to its contribution to shaping new notions and concepts about ways of radically restructuring international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis, most consistently embodied in principles of international trade relations and trade policies, in the charter of economic rights and obligations of states and in corresponding chapters of the declaration on establishing a new international economic order, worked out within the UNCTAD framework, as well as thanks to UNCTAD's persistent and purposeful efforts over the past 20 years to strengthen and multiply positive results of its activity.

The Soviet Union and other Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member-states, in their declaration "Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," adopted at the economic summit in Moscow in June, 1984, reaffirmed their adherence to the interests of securing peace, to the ideals of mutually beneficial and equitable economic cooperation between all countries. They favored greater efforts in restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and establishing a new international economic order. The CMEA countries adopted a large-scale plan of action to improve international economic relations and establish confidence in this major sphere of international relations, which creates a sound basis for pooling the efforts of the countries that adopted the declaration with all those interested in establishing and developing such cooperation.

Implementing the chief UN aim, that of saving mankind from the scourge of war and upholding and strengthening peace, is the main condition for advancement along this path.

The Soviet Union reaffirms its determination to act in the interests of ensuring peace and improving international economic relations.

The USSR Council of Ministers

NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE' EXERCISES CONCLUDE IN FRG

LD182120 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 18 TASS -- The large-scale NATO "Autumn Forge-84" exercises, which are being held chiefly in the territory of the FRG, have arrived at the climax. Within the framework of the manoeuvres in West Germany's territory, six NATO exercises, the biggest this year, are being held with the participation of more than 250 thousand servicemen of almost all the NATO member-countries, tens of thousands of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, rocket launchers, transport vehicles, hundreds of aircraft and helicopters.

The main distinctive feature of the current exercises is a massive "strengthening of the units stationed in the FRG and creating along the borders with the GDR and Czechoslovakia of a common 'front' of the NATO troops. Nearly 60 thousand British and 17 thousand West German reservists are also taking part in the manoeuvres. Additional Bundeswehr units have been sent to the borders of the socialist countries from the FRG's western areas in the course of the exercises.

As the DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG-TAT weekly points out in that connection, the NATO troops are practising the tactics of warfare in the spirit of the aggressive "airland battle" concept providing for strikes "deep into the enemy's territory." This is a new quality of the current manoeuvres of the USA and NATO, which is a source of special concern. Within the framework of the exercises it is planned to use American "B-52" strategic bombers, the U.S. and British rapid deployment corps. All this, as the weekly points out, is evidence of the openly aggressive trend of the exercises. Under the conditions that the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles is continuing in the FRG's territory, he stresses, this year's NATO exercises can be viewed only as a deliberate building up of military tensions in the continent, as preparation for war.

The FRG's peace-loving public answers the NATO's and Pentagon's sabre-rattling with demonstrations of protest, symbolic blockade of military bases and other actions. In face of the large-scale anti-war actions the NATO militarists are taking their measures. As A. Mechtersheimer, as well-known peace champion of the FRG, said that some units were even allowed to open fire on demonstrators "if need be".

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES DPRK, NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS

LD182129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] On 18 September, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, who is in Moscow for the latest session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Korean Consultative Commission of Economic and Scientific-Technical Questions. During the conversation, issues of further developing trade and mutually beneficial economic relations were discussed.

Comrade Arkhipov also received Henry Ruiz, minister of planning of the Nicaraguan Republic, on 18 September. He had a friendly conversation with him on issues of trade and economic relations.

GOLTS: ROK-JAPAN TIES TERMED 'DANGEROUS ROAD'

PM131040 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Down a Dangerous Road"]

[Text] The South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan has ended. Tokyo and Seoul are trying to make out that the further strengthening of ties between the two countries -- of which the dictator's visit was evidence -- will allegedly promote "peace and prosperity" on the Asian Continent. But the facts prove the opposite.

Foreign observers have been noting that Washington was an invisible participant in Chon Tu-hwan's talks in Tokyo. In their attempt to cobble together an extensive military bloc in Asia aimed against the USSR and the other socialist countries, U.S. ruling circles think that the basis for it might be the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triple alliance. Moreover, people in the U.S. capital are proceeding on the basis that two sides of the militarist triangle are already evident: Both Japan and South Korea are linked to the United States by military agreements. So it is just a matter of setting up a military-political alliance between Tokyo and Seoul, an alliance that top U.S. representatives have repeatedly called for.

These persistent appeals have been heard. The first Japanese-South Korean political consultations have already been held and an intensive exchange of military delegations is under way. The fact that, in allocating around $4 billion in preferential credit to the Seoul regime, Japan has virtually turned into the dictatorship's paymaster, deserves special attention. After all, it is no secret to anyone that virtually all these resources will be spent, for militarist purposes.

But this is only the start. Washington is demanding that close collaboration be organized between the armed forces of Japan and South Korea with a view to involving them in U.S. troop operations in the region. The idea of holding joint military maneuvers is being mooted. Moreover, as the foreign press is noting, the Pentagon has already elaborated plans for deploying Japanese troops in the south of the Korean peninsula in the event of an "emergency situation."

As we can see, the creators of the militarist triangle have far-reaching and extremely dangerous designs. They have pinned their hopes of a swift implementation of these schemes on Chon Tu-hwan's successful talks in Tokyo. In this case, Japan's MAINICHI stressed, the White House is counting on creating "a basis for military cooperation between the two countries." By all accounts, Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese premier Y. Nakasone have not disappointed Washington. As is patently clear from the joint communique, Japan "assessed highly" the puppet clique's efforts to militarize South Korea and whip up tension on the Korean peninsula. Seoul has been promised considerable aid. In this context, the statements about a "new era" in Japanese-South Korean relations look extremely sinister. All the more so since meetings between the two countries' military leaders were held alongside the talks between Chon Tu-hwan and Nakasone.

Contacts in the military sphere will be continued during the forthcoming visit to South Korea by K. Watanabe, chairman of the Japanese Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee. And during his talks with his South Korean colleague Yi Ki-paek and General Levsey commander of the U.S. occupation corps, specific measures will obviously be worked out to further strengthen military cooperation between the two countries.

Chon Tu-hwan's trip has thus been yet another step down the road of creating an aggressive military alliance that threatens to be a new source of tension, not only in the Far East, but in Asia as a whole.

PRAVDA CITES DPRK PAPER ON U.S.-ROK-JAPAN TIES

PM170941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Knocking Together a Militarist Triangle"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep -- The trip by the head of the Seoul regime to Tokyo was a new attempt to push through the implementation of Washington's plans to knock together a militarist triangle consisting of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN points out. The talks held and the documents published indicate that the political and military rapprochement of the South Korean puppets and Japanese reaction has reached an extremely dangerous stage.

U.S. imperialism, pursuing a position-of-strength policy, seeks dominance in Asia and exerts pressure on the DPRK, the article notes. The Pentagon is using Japan and South Korea as bridgeheads for carrying out military adventures, is stepping up its military presence in the region, and is accelerating the arms race.

Despite hypocritical expatiations about the "relaxation of tension," the main theme of the Tokyo talks was military cooperation between Japan and the Seoul regime. If the United States and Japan are really committed to a peaceful solution to the Korean problem, the newspaper points out, they should stop implementing the dangerous course of confrontation in the region.

The actions of the United States and its partners lead to the exacerbation of the situation on the Korean peninsula and have the aim of perpetuating the partition of Korea. The Korean people and all the world's progressive forces resolutely condemn the criminal militarist collusion between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, and come out against the warmongers in Asia, NODONG SINMUN stresses.

TRUD EDITORIAL AFFIRMS TU EFFORT FOR PEACE

PM131455 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Right To Live. 1 September -- Day of Trade Union Action for Peace"]

[Excerpts] A mass antiwar rally of the capital's working people was held in Moscow yesterday, and it areaffirmed the indomitable will of all Soviet people and the Soviet trade unions to apply all their strength to the struggle for peace and deliver mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The trade unions, uniting hundreds of millions of members within the broadest organizations of working people, are called upon to play a most important role in stepping up the antiwar movement and ensuring lasting and reliable peace on earth. Each year brings increasingly broader response in all countries to the 10th World Trade Union Congress appeal that 1 September be marked as the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace.

It is no accident that the day chosen by the emissaries of working people from all the world's continents fell on 1 September. In the early morning of that day in 1939, the German fascist army invaded Poland's territory. This was the launching of World War II, whose bloody maelstrom involved 61 states in the world. Tomorrow will be the 45th anniversary of the start of the world conflict that took the lives of 50 million people. The peoples remember the countless suffering brought to them by fascism, that most reactionary handiwork of world imperialism, and recall the decisive contribution made by the Soviet Union to the routing of the Hitlerite hordes. The working people's voice will echo at the 1 September rallies, demonstrations, and meetings: We will not allow a new world conflagration.

Even the trade unions and national trade union organizations in capitalist countries, which until quite recently limited their activity to within the social and production framework and stood aloof from the antiwar movement, are becoming increasingly aware that, without ensuring man's paramount right, the right to live, and without active struggle for peace, all other types of trade union activity lose all their meaning. In the FRG, for example, the Federal Board of the German Labor Union Federation has issued a statement calling on all working people in the country to demonstrate their will and determination to struggle for the strengthening of peace, emphasizing the need to halt the arms race and consistently implement the policy of detente. In Japan, at the recent congress of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyo), the delegates adopted an action program that stresses the urgent need to resist the Washington administration's aggressive policy in Asia and prevent the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in the Far East. The Sohyo Congress made the decision to launch a nationwide campaign this fall in defense of peace and against nuclear weapons. An active stance on questions of disarmament and preventing a thermonuclear war has been taken by national trade union organizations and many sector trade unions in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Scandinavian countries.

Of course, the effectiveness of antiwar demonstrations by trade unions of different orientation in the international arena would be greater if they managed more often to present a united front and to agree on coordinated joint or parallel actions, both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis.

The Soviet and fraternal socialist countries' trade unions have always marched and still remain in the vanguard of the international antiwar movement. Their activity in the struggle for peace is characterized by the broad and mass nature of the implemented measures and their specific orientation. About 60 million Soviet working people attended rallies, demonstrations, and other actions in defense of peace on 1 September last year. They demonstrated the support by truly the whole people for the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and resolutely condemned the militarist policy of the reactionary U.S. imperialist circles and their NATO partners.

This year, too, marking the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace, the Soviet trade unions and all our country's working people rally their ranks even more closely in support of the constructive foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, profoundly convinced that the USSR's peace initiatives accord with the fundamental interests and aspirations of the broad masses of working people all over the world and open a real way to ensure lasting peace on earth. Peace vigils in plants and factories, peace lessons in schools, rallies and manifestations throughout our great motherland will again convincingly demonstrate before all mankind, before both our friends and our enemies, that the Soviet people are fully determined to defend peace on earth and ensure the right to live.

IZVESTIYA ON FRENCH INTERVENTION IN CHAD

PM131021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Neznamov dispatch: "Intervention Expanded"]

[Text] Algiers -- The Algerian radio has broadcast a communique of the Chad transitional government by G. Oueddei. It notes that the French occupying corps intends to mark the 2d year of its sojourn in Chad with a large-scale punitive operation to pacify the unconquered south of the country.

The French command has code-named it "Operation (Kamuge)". Taking part in it, as well as French subunits from the "Manta" and "Barracuda" groupings, will be forces of the present Ndjamena regime that have undergone intensive training under the leadership of Western instructors at the Zaire military base at Kotakoli, Zaire Army units which are with the French in Chad, and also foreign mercenaries.

The French command's new interventionist plans reaffirm the truth already obvious to all. Paris is far from concerned with resolving the problem of establishing peace and national accord in this African country; it is operating in Chad in its usual purely colonial spirit.

PRAGUE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WESTERN MILITARISM

LD181522 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Prague September 18 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Yuriy Kornilov reports:

"The danger of the tendencies of militarism and revanchism in the political circles of a number of Western countries," such is the theme of an international scientific symposium which opened here today. Taking part in the symposium are more than 60 scientists and journalists from Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, USSR, Czechoslovakia. Representatives of scientific circles and the mass media of France, FRG, Norway, other Western countries.

The importance and topicality of the symposium's subject is self-evidence for the rampage of militarism in the United States and a number of NATO countries, the growing activity of the revanchist forces and tendencies in the FRG now cause ever more serious and justifiable concern of the European and international public, the TASS correspondent was told by head of the Czechoslovak delegation Jan Pudlak, director of the Institute of International Relations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [sentence as received] It is characteristic, he said, that the FRG revanchist circles now openly rely on the backing of official Bonn. It is characteristic also that the revanchist claims of "Die Ewigen Gestrigen" are increasingly encouraged by Washington.

We in Czechoslovakia know from our own tragic experience what results from the demands of the aggressive imperialist forces to "revise" borders. This is particularly relevant to say now that Europe and the whole world are preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

It is not accidental that the intensification of militarism and revanchism in the West coincides in time with the period when Washington is speedily deploying its first-strike nuclear weapons targetted on socialist countries in Western Europe, above all in the FRG, and the rapid growth of the military allocations is accompanied by the working out of ever more aggressive military-political and military-strategic concepts in the USA. The unprecedented increase of the influence and might of the U.S. military-industrial complex should not be overlooked, either. The U.S. military-industrial complex has the growing impact on the foreign policy, on economic and social processes not only in the USA, but also in a number of other NATO countries. In these conditions it is a duty of scientists, of journalists to lay bare the root of the dangerous tendencies and processes threatening peace in Europe, to expose the aggressive essence and the hegemonistic trends of the militaristic and revanchist circles that wish to recarve the political map of the European Continent in the way suiting them, Jan Pudlak stressed.

The symposium will last for three days.

DRUZHININ: REAGAN POLICIES DISTURB U.S. VOTERS

LD182336 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Correspondent Aleksandr Druzhinin report]

[Text] Parades and noisy meetings follow one another. There are countless speeches, handshakes, and smiles. This is a tradition of U.S. political life, which has turned the elections into a grandiose spectacle watched by millions of Americans on television every evening like a Hollywood show. This is a device of the election struggle, and is aimed at creating the maximum possible shrill advertisement for the candidates.

A circus, buffoonery -- even American journalists are not sparing in their use of such epithets when speaking of the U.S. election campaign. Important problems are touched upon during this noisy tomfoolery, but frequently the average voter has no chance to seriously consider for whom he should vote. However, the nearer the elections, the more the Americans are contemplating issues that cannot leave them indifferent. Above all, they are thinking about where the irresponsible and dangerous policies of the Reagan administration are capable of leading the world and the country.

Reagan's policies are deeply disturbing even those who very recently considered themselves to be his supporters. Witness the political announcement for television and radio prepared with the private money of businessman John Harrison, an active member of the Republican Party for 25 years: Not one of the leading U.S. television companies wanted to broadcast this announcement, thus showing in practice the value of the notorious freedom of the so-called American big press.

Even so, many people in America saw the announcement on local television stations or heard it on radio broadcasts. They heard words which fully reflect the mood of many voters in the United States: [Recording in English with superimposed Russian translation over video of U.S. TV announcement] The time has come when we need a President who will strive toward peace and not make jokes about war."

REAGAN TRYING TO CONCEAL THREATENING DEPRESSION

LD151702 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by "political observer" Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A report has been published in Washington saying that the number of people out of work in the country is now 8.5 million. Here is Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television:

Hello comrades. Eight-and-a-half-million people deprived of the first of the human rights, the right to work, is a sufficiently impressive fact. However, as far as can be judged, the official statistics considerably embellish the true state of affairs. According to information from American workers' organizations, the number of jobless, both those registered and those not registered, is currently in excess of 16 million. Sixteen million unemployed people means 16 million human tragedies, broken prospects, disintegrating families, a semistarvation existence, and lost hopes.

Assertions about the economic prosperity and even more optimistic prospects have become the main thesis of the election propaganda of the Reagan administration. Without any foundation for doing so, it has claimed credit for the temporary cyclical revival in industry, trying in that way to win support among the voters.

However, facts have begun to make themselves known indicating that clouds are closing in on the American economic firmament. Mass unemployment, which is not being resolved but, in fact, has again started to increase, reflects serious ailments in the American economy.

The periodical FORTUNE, an organ of business circles, which is not intended for the general reader, states that the rate of growth of industrial output in August amounted to merely half the indicator for the previous 2 months, while the growth in retail trade was reduced by 10 percent. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, a well-informed newspaper, having analyzed the latest economic bulletins, does not conceal its concern and asks: Hasn't the American economy already begun to slide into a new crisis depression?

Official Washington ignores the multiplying signals of alarm. The impression is being created that all concerns and hopes of the Reagan administration are now concentrated around ensuring that the signs of the approaching depression do not reveal themselves excessively before the date of the presidential election: then, as they say, they can come flooding in.

Washington is placing the immediate career interests of the Republican leadership first and foremost. They stubbornly close their eyes to the fact that the growing national debt and the immense budget deficit, which is connected to the arms race to a considerable extent, are undermining the American economy and pushing it toward a serious new crisis. In the final analysis, it is not so very important whether it breaks out before or after the presidential elections: The ambitions of the Washington politicians will have to be paid for by millions of American working people.

MONDALE FAULTS REAGAN ON ARMS CONTROL POLICIES

LD182239 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 18 TASS -- Walter Mondale, a former vice-president and the Democratic Party's candidate to the U.S. presidency, has characterised as a major failure the Reagan administration's approach to arms control problems.

He said in an interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the talks on arms control in Geneva had been thwarted through Reagan's fault. As authoritative experts admitted, the administration put forward patently inadmissible proposals at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, Mondale stressed. The President, according to him, "buried" the SALT-II accord and now is heading for the subversion of the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-missile defence systems and planning to put into effect his program for "Star Wars," which will bring about another dangerous round of the arms race.

The Democratic candidate to the presidency also criticised Washington's policy in such explosive regions as Central America and the Middle East, pointing out that the administration's steps far from contributed to the settlement of conflicts there.

Addressing the electorate in Washington, Mondale pointed out the risks of U.S. involvement in Central America. If Reagan is re-elected, one result of his policy will be the involvement of U.S. troops in a war in Central America, he stressed. In this way, according to him, the threshold of nuclear catastrophe will be brought even nearer.

IVANOV ON BENEFITS OF SOVIET-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP

OW180648 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Ivanov commentary: "The Most Reliable Guarantee for Progress"]

[Text] Long before the establishment of the Soviet state, the most outstanding Russian thinkers realized the significance of our two countries' friendship and alliance. This can be proved, for example, by the words of Mendeleyev, a great Russian scientist [words indistinct]. He wrote: I believe a Russo-Chinese alliance is the most correct and simplest -- if not the best -- guarantee for the peace and progress of not only those two countries, but also the whole world.

Four and a half months after the 1 October 1949 announcement at Beijing's Tiananmen Square on the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance was concluded in Moscow. This document inspired all those who struggled for emancipation, against imperialism and for world peace, and gave them greater confidence. On the other hand, it made our class enemy, who dreaded this document, panic-stricken. THE NEW YORK TIMES commented: This is a great victory for the USSR and China, and a victory of far-reaching significance. THE WASHINGTON POST echoed THE NEW YORK TIMES observation. The paper said: Strong Soviet-Chinese unity will not benefit us in any way.

In accordance with this treaty, the USSR and China coordinated their actions in many respects, and their concerted steps in the international arena repeatedly smashed the imperialists' and reactionary forces' aggressive schemes. This was exactly what happened in 1956 when Britain, France, and Israel launched their armed invasion against Egypt in response to Egypt's revolutionary government's nationalization of the Suez Canal. In those days, the firm stand taken by the Soviet Union and China was one of the decisive factors that forced the aggressors to withdraw from Egypt. In 1958, the U.S. imperialists invaded Lebanon and Britain carried out aggressive raids against Jordan. The USSR, China, and other socialist countries again took unanimous steps in opposing the imperialist policies of armed aggression and intervention, and the reactionary forces could not help but concede again.

In 1958, tension broke out in the Taiwan Strait. The U.S. imperialists massed large numbers of warships, including attack aircraft carriers, in that region. The Pentagon also threatened to launch a nuclear attack against China. The USSR immediately warned the U.S. President, saying that a war against China meant a war against the USSR, and that the USSR would retaliate with the same means that the aggressors dared use. This warning eliminated the threat against China.

When the People's Republic of China came into being, a worldwide movement was launched to prevent a new world war and to ban nuclear weapons. In the spring of 1950, an international movement was carried out to solicit signatures on the Stockholm Declaration banning nuclear weapons. Both the USSR and China took an active part in that movement, thus broadening the peace fighters' movement, increasing their movement's international prestige, and giving it greater significance. All adult citizens in the USSR signed the Stockholm Declaration and over 220 million people in China, signed the declaration.

Soviet-Chinese relations deteriorated during the early 1960's not because of Soviet mistakes. That benefited nobody but the imperialists, and ran counter to the fundamental interests of our two countries' international socialist cause and those who struggled for emancipation and progress.

Because of this, the USSR immediately took measures to stop this unhealthy development. This can be proven by the many constructive proposals our country put forward on improving Soviet-Chinese relations.

Last spring, Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, reiterated in a speech that the USSR firmly stood for the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet leader said: Political consultations, however, showed that our opinions still differed on certain issues of principle. For example, we could not agree to reach an agreement that would harm the interests of any third country; but both sides will continue to exchange views. We believe that this is highly useful. The Soviet Union proposed that both sides raise the level of contacts to a degree acceptable to both sides. The USSR and China have resumed their mutually beneficial contacts in the economic, cultural, scientific, and other spheres. This is also beneficial. Although this is not agreeable to those who want to benefit from the aggravation of Soviet-Chinese relations, it is conducive to our two countries and to the improvement of the international situation as a whole.

VISITING CHINESE ART GROUP SEES SOVIET DANCING

OW172359 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: How are you? We have already reported that a group of Chinese literary and art activists are visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture. During their visit to the Soviet Union, they plan to meet with Soviet writers and composers, watch theatrical performances, visit museums and literary and art organizations, and acquaint themselves with the work of Soviet cultural organizations, and literary and art production groups.

The Chinese guests visited the Moscow Music Hall and met with the leader and members of the National Model Folk Song and Dance Troupe. The leader of the troupe is (Muyshev), a Soviet people's actor. The troupe has visited 60 countries, and has been warmly welcomed everywhere. It also was accorded a warm welcome when it performed in China in 1954.

(Muyshev) said: The Chinese audiences were very warm and fervent. They accorded a warm welcome to the Soviet performers. Their favorable comments are very important to us because China indeed likes and knows the art of dancing.

(Muyshev) prepared a very good gift for the visiting group of Chinese literary and art activists -- he invited them to watch the performance of a part of the program that the troupe has preapared for its forthcoming visit to the Crimea. The performance before the Chinese guests lasted an hour.

(Yu Weidi), deputy head of the Chinese Central Ballet Troupe, and an NPC deputy, told (Muyshev) and other Soviet performers that the performance by the Soviet National Model Folk Dance Troupe had left a deep impression on him and other members of the Chinese group. He said that he was overjoyed, because he had long wanted to watch a performance by this world-famous Soviet dance troupe.

(Yu Weidi) said: We learned Russian dance at ballet school. I have observed many new dance movements in your performance. We would like to learn them very much, but it will take some time to learn. Therefore, we hope you will visit China and perform there. Your visit will certainly make Chinese audiences, actors, and dancers very happy.

(Yu Weidi) said that many of his contemporaries haven't had good opportunities to appreciate Soviet art, but Chinese artists set a very high value on Soviet art.

(Yu Weidi) said: Many of our colleagues envied us very much when we were preparing for the USSR visit. This fact proves the Chinese people's profound friendly feelings for the Soviet Union.

(Xu Wei), a Chinese cultural activist, leader of the visiting group and composer, thanked (Muyshev) and the performers on behalf of the Chinese guests. He also presented them with souvenirs.

(Xu Wei) said: We shall also visit Leningrad, Minsk, and Kiev. We shall have more fascinating meetings, and gain new experiences.

FORMER CIA OFFICIAL ON KAL-PERSHING CONNECTION

LD142213 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A former high-ranking administration official admitted in Washington that the South Korean jet liner incident last year was used effectively to undermine the antinuclear campaign in Western Europe. Speaking in Washington this week, retired Admiral Bobby Ray Inman said that if it wasn't for the incident the antinuclear movement could have prevented the deployment of American intermediate range missiles in Western Europe. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared this commentary on the subject.

Bobby Inman must certainly know what he is talking about. The former deputy director of the CIA, he is intimately familiar with the ways and methods of the agency, which he had served for several years. And if he stops short of actually saying that the incident was created on purpose, it is not a matter of omission on his part. If he wasn't bound by an oath of allegiance to the CIA, he might have told his audience how his former employer was able to come up with tricks of that nature. It would be appropriate to recall that despite the widespread movement against the new American missiles, the United States was pushing ahead with its plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. In Bobby Inman's words, there were beginning to be very serious concerns about whether Europeans would decide to reject deployment and their judgements about the potential effect of the program were well founded.

The antimissile campaign was likely to be successful. Right from the start, it will be remembered the Reagan administration took extraordinary effort to derail the antinuclear campaign, denigrating it as the work of a bunch of Kremlin's agitators and calling it a lot of other names. An extreme example of what the United States was prepared to do to undermine the mounting antinuclear movement was the sophisticated provocation masterminded by the U.S. special services with the use of the South Korean airliner. The factual aspect of this action has been thoroughly investigated both here and abroad and there is no doubt that KAL flight 007 was on an intricate intelligence gathering mission when it was terminated over a highly sensitive strategic defense area of the Soviet Union.

Needless to say, Washington promptly made the most of the incident, further boosting its own military programs and railroading its coveted plan of missile deployment in Western Europe. Has the world become a safer place to live in due to Washington's military buildup? Not likely. It only resulted in a new spiral of the deadly arms race and edged this planet ever closer to a nuclear holocaust. And as for Washington's hopes that the antinuclear movement will subside with the actual deployment of new American missiles in Europe, there is nothing that can possibly bear this out. Mankind has not lost, nor can it lose, its reason. Not all of mankind anyway.

PRAVDA NOTES GROWTH OF JAPAN'S MILITARY MUSCLE

LD182108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2310 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- Unprecedented Joint American-Japanese military maneuvers are taking place in a thousand-mile sea area around the Japanese archipelago PRAVDA writes today.

Half of the entire personnel of Japan's Navy, approximately 100 warships and a large number of aircraft and helicopters have been put into action in the Pacific Ocean in the major demonstration of strength in the history of the notorious Japanese-American "Security treaty."

On the American side the military muscles are being demonstrated by a squadron consisting of the aircraft carrier "Midway, submarines, and other ships of the U.S. strength fleet, including those on which "Tomahawk" cruise missiles with nuclear warheads will shortly be installed.

A wide range of operations in waging anti-submarine and electronic warfare, and in carrying out a blockade of international straits in the Far East in the event of "extreme circumstances" are being worked out in the course of the military exercises.

Quoting from the newspaper ASAHI, the possibility of American military communication satellites being used has not been ruled out. In addition, the first American-Japanese air force exercises at "a strategic level" are due to begin on Okinawa at the beginning of next month. Militarist fever reigns in the north of Honshu Island as well where U.S. Army detachments have been brought in for "military operations."

The aim of all this is a 'demonstration of the possibilities of Japan's military actions in the vast Pacific Ocean region. In a word, against the provisions of its own Constitution, the country of the rising sun is proceeding along the path militarism's rebirth, the strengthening and expansion of the military-strategic partnership with Washington. It is precisely this which the Pentagon is seeking from Tokyo. It is striving to give to its Far Eastern ally part of its policing functions in the region.

In connection with this, PRAVDA draws the conclusion that the pseudo-peaceloving rhetoric of official Tokyo is merely camouflage called upon to disguise the growth of military muscles and reassure its own public and the peoples of Asian countries who have not forgotten the misfortunes that Japanese militarism brought them in the past.

YAKOVLEV HITS JAPAN'S REVANCHISM OVER KURILES

LD182310 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN reports that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone has instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant agencies "energetically to press international organisations and cartographic publishers in different countries to convince them that the four southern islands of the Kurile group belonging to the Soviet Union should be marked on the geographic maps and in the encyclopaedic publications issued in those countries as traditionally Japanese territories."

The itch for territories belonging to others has long been possessing the head of the Japanese government, which makes considerable efforts and spends huge funds of the Japanese taxpayers to energize the so-called movement for the "return" to Japan of the Soviet Union's four islands which are part of the Kuriles. The purpose of the latest provocative ploy is perfectly obvious as well. It is to escalate the campaign of unjustified territorial claims to the Soviet Union, to whip up revanchist, militarist sentiments, and also to give that campaign an "international dimension."

Paying lip service to the need "to develop Soviet-Japanese relations on a stable basis," the Japanese leaders are actually pursuing a very different policy. They always make the development of these relations dependent on the "settlement" of the "territorial problem". The attempts to make unjustified claims to lands belonging to the Soviet Union are nothing short of dangerous encroachments on the results of the Second World War, which is incompatible with the avowed striving for "constructive dialogue."

The provocative campaign for the return of "northern territories" and the escalation of anti-Sovietism is used by the Japanese ruling circles to cover up their course of military buildup and the involvement of Japan in U.S. aggressive anti-Soviet strategy. Facts show that it is Washington that is energetically pushing Japan onto that slippery road. Small wonder that the Reagan administration has immediately given support to Nakasone's latest revanchist claims and issued the directive that geographic maps should be printed in the USA in accordance with his demands.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is perfectly clear. It would like to establish truly goodneighbourly, full-scale relations between the USSR and Japan, which meets the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples, the interests of peace in Asia and all over the world. But it is impossible to achieve that goal on the road of whipping up revanchism and anti-Sovietism, the road followed by Tokyo to please Washington.

MONGOLIA'S DUGERSUREN MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM180910 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren made a stopover in Moscow 15-17 September. He was met and seen off at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, other officials, and also Bat-Ochiryn Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

MORE ON ULAANBAATAR MEETING OF MEDIA OFFICIALS

PM141305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Sep -- A routine conference of the heads of the news agencies and press agencies of the socialist states and a number of socialist-leaning developing countries has been held here.

Representatives of 24 agencies from 15 countries discussed current questions of further deepening and specifying cooperation and collaboration among fraternal agencies in illustrating the achievements of real socialism and the advantages of the socialist system; propagandizing the constructive peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist community countries; widely publicizing the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism; and organizing an effective rebuff to the psychological warfare unleashed by imperialist propaganda against the socialist countries.

Particular attention was devoted to the extensive elucidation of the foreign policy initiatives put forward in the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the other socialist countries, and to the exposure of the imperial ambitions and adventurist militarist foreign policy course of the United States aimed at achieving military superiority and at dangerously fanning international tension.

The agency leaders were received by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD181455 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] And now a dispatch that we received from our Kabul correspondent Boris Savadyan.

The Soviet-Afghan intergovernmental commission for economic cooperation has held its fourth session in Kabul. It discussed further expansion of bilateral trade and economic ties. The protocol signed at the end of the session registers the agreement of the sides on a wide range of issues of economic and technological cooperation and trade between the two countries. This extremely important document is to help Afghanistan carry out plans of social and economic development put forward by the April Revolution. It concentrates the country's efforts on the most important spheres of economic cooperation such as power engineering, the fuel industry, construction, agriculture, transport, communications, the prospecting and extraction of minerals, and education. The protocol strengthens the independence of Afghanistan and it will help to raise the living standards of the Afghan working people. Without the help of Soviet friends, Afghanistan would have to face great difficulties. That's why the development of economic, technical, and trade relations between the two countries is so important.

AFGHAN-CEMA ECONOMIC RELATIONS PRAISED

GF181706 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Cooperation Between DRA and CEMA Is Increasing"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the DRA's mass media organs are attaching great importance to matters related to that country's cooperation with CEMA. But what are the possibilities of further developing the DRA's trade and economic relations with CEMA?

A remark made by the DRA observer in one of the CEMA meetings pointed out that benefitting from the experience of socialist countries, receiving aid from them thereafter, and developing cooperation with CEMA is of great importance for constantly developing a productive national economy in the DRA. He said: this aid will be conducive toward quickly developing agriculture and upgrading the country's domain on the basis of advanced technology and contemporary production methods. As a result, it will be conducive toward industrializing Afghanistan.

A study of the factors of the cooperation between CEMA and the DRA reveals that this is based on the abovementioned points. This cooperation is developing in all directions. The products the DRA exports to CEMA countries are the traditional ones it exports to foreign countries. On their part, the socialist countries are helping the DRA in constructing industrial factories, developing its agriculture and irrigation, transportation, and communications networks, training its national cadres, and improving its health services.

The volume of foreign trade between the DRA and CEMA countries increased more than fourfold at the beginning of 1984 over that of 1978. The exchange of goods between the DRA and CEMA countries totalled 60 percent [of DRA's foreign trade] at the beginning of 1984. Meanwhile, the figure related to trade with capitalist and developing countries was 40 percent during the same period.

Experts on international economic relations conclude that cooperation between the DRA and CEMA countries is a planned, long-term cooperation based on mutual benefit. This cooperation is the basis of the economic results being attained from the plans that are put into effect. It is one which helps the DRA increase the possibilities of exporting its products to foreign countries and lessen currency (?formalities) related to purchasing products from foreign countries. It is creating an opportunity to stablizing the DRA's currency.

All important construction projects being built with the help of CEMA countries are regarded as being completely owned by Afghanistan. One characteristic of the cooperation between CEMA countries and the DRA is that every socialist country is helping the DRA in the field it excels in. For example, the GDR is supplying the DRA with various communications equipment, electrical tools, telephone exchange systems, and radio apparatuses. Czechoslovakia is (?contributing toward) the development of the DRA's mining and [word indistinct] industry. It is also supplying the DRA with equipment required for developing transport services. Bulgarian experts are participating in the DRA's effort aimed at establishing livestock breeding and [word indistinct] arms and at creating forests in mountainous regions. Hungary is supplying the DRA with [word indistinct] and medical instruments. The Soviet Union is helping in the development of the mining industry, (?the operation of old but productive mines), and the production of chemical (?substances).

As regards the question of training its national cadres, the DRA is receiving the required aid from Poland, the GDR, Vietnam, Cuba, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.

The DRA's cooperation with CEMA countries is constantly developing. Reports on new agreements signed between the DRA and CEMA are indicative of the opportunities for developing and deepening cooperation and of the wish of the sides concerned to have the DRA further develop.

U.S.-PAKISTAN-IRANIAN ANTI-AFGHAN ACTIONS SCORED

NC191027 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, I want to draw your attention today to developments in Afghanistan, Iran's neighbor. As you know, the Afghans, like the Iranians, achieved an anti-monarchical revolution. The Afghans want to lay the foundation of a new life free from exploitation and inequality and based on the principles of freedom, democracy, and manifold progress.

While striving for a new life, the Afghan people must overcome many difficulties. The biggest difficulty is the undeclared war that the imperialists are waging with the hands of their hirelings, hoping to nip in the bud Afghanistan's efforts to create a new life and to prevent the PDPA and the popular government from carrying out their duties.

The U.S. imperialists use Pakistani territory as a springboard for their operations against Afghanistan. Weinberger explicitly admitted that if Pakistan is not confident of its power, resistance in Afghanistan will automatically vanish. It is for this reason that Washington does not spare any money in arming Pakistan. On the basis of the military-economic plan amounting to $3.2 billion, the United States supplies Pakistan with various war materiel including aircraft, tanks, anti-aircraft missiles, and other missiles. Stressing this point, PRAVDA wrote: The United States and the other NATO members are playing a decisive role in the creation of a potential nuclear power in the form of the Islamabad regime.

Dear friends, as you can see, all of this serve to turn Pakistan into a tool for the implementation of the U.S. aggressive policy against democratic Afghanistan, as well as against all southwest Asian countries and countries situated in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf regions.

Meanwhile, the recent visit by Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan to Iran proves this point. It is no secret that groups of hired murderers penetrate Afghan territory on the imperialists' orders not only from Pakistani territory, but also from Iranian territory; the United States, which is using its dependent, the Islamabad regime, wants to draw Iran into wider participation in the undeclared war against the DRA and wants to aggravate to the utmost the already critical and strained Iranian-Afghan relations. Washington has also not abandoned its plan to create a new military pact in this area of the world. Now that the shah's regime in Iran has been overthrown, the imperialists intend to make Pakistan the axis of such a pact and to draw Iran, with Pakistan's assistance, into their military adventurism.

Who can benefit from all this? Of course only the imperialists because this -- like the Iranian-Iraqi war which is spreading the seeds of death and destruction and which has turned into a bloody calamity for both Islamic nations involved -- is not beneficial for anyone but the imperialists.

Dear friends, I end my commentary today and wish you health and happiness.

BELOSHAPKO RAPS U.S. SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS

LD182342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] Speaking at a PDPA Central Committee Politburo session, Afghan leader Babrak Karmal stated that armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by international imperialism, headed by the United States, is intensifying. Commenting at the microphone is international affairs journalist Vladimir Beloshapko.

It is well known that the bands sent into Afghanistan to carry out terrorist acts are under the wardship of the United States. As THE WASHINGTON POST wrote not long ago, more than $300 million has been spent in just over 3 years on the training and arming of bandits through CIA channels. Whereas official Washington previously remained shamefully silent about U.S. involvement in the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan, it is now openly stating it. It is true that the administration's spokesmen are now describing the terrorists as freedom fighters, but the United States is publicizing itself as pratically the only champion of the national liberation of peoples. Does such camouflage of words essentially alter anything? Of course not. Just as the rebels were murders and tyrants, so they remain.

Just as in the past, so in the present any indulgence in terrorist activity has nothing in common with the struggle of peoples for their freedom; it is precisely in this, as the facts testify, that the present American Administration is particularly actively engaged. The head of one of the gangs transferred to Afghan territory made a remarkable admission on this in an extensive interview at a microphone that was obligingly granted him by Voice of America. We destroy everything that bears a relation to the new order in Afghanistan, proclaimed this -- in Washington's book -- freedom fighter.

Let us note that he was talking about the same order which is recognized and welcomed by the overwhelming majority of the Afghan population. Yet party activists and teachers, doctors and churchmen, are dying from the bandits' bullets. In their ferocious hatred for the gains of the April Revolution, which deprived them of the possibility of leading a parasitical way of life, the counterrevolutionaries do not spare peaceful and innocent inhabitants and destroy what has been created by their labor. You will remember the recent tragedy at Kabul airport when a bomb planted by bandits exploded killing women, old people, and children. This is where the hundreds of millions of dollars from across the ocean are going. This is what the American defense of the liberty of peoples, if I may call it that, is based on, but it is, in fact, direct involvement in terrorism in its worst manifestations.

SOLTON ON TREND TOWARD STABILITY IN DRA

ID182156 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow radio regularly receives letters asking us to talk about life today in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Our special corresopndent Yuriy Solton has recently returned from a trip to that country. We asked him to share his impressions of his visit with us. The interview was prepared in the form of questions and answers. [Two unidentified announcers read out the questions and answers]

[Question] Comrade Solton, you were in Afghanistan exactly a year ago, and have recently visited that country again. Have you noticed any changes? What changes have taken place in Afghanistan over the past 12 months?

[Answer] Yes, changes are taking place. [Words indistinct] in the people's minds. I would put it this way: The ideas of the April 1978 Revolution are having a growing influence on the masses. This is an extremely important phenomenon for Afghanistan, which was still living, so to speak, in the 18th century, under a feudal, tribal regime only ten years ago. These ideas are simple and noble. This is what Afghan leader Babrak Karmal has said about them: We want all Afghans to have adequate housing and enough to eat, to be clothed and healthy, and for knowledge and culture to enlighten the life of every citizen of our beloved motherland.

The people see that these are not just hollow words. They are convinced that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which will soon mark its 20th anniversary, and the people's power do not spare any efforts to implement the goals of the revolution.

Talking to Afghans, I felt that they trusted and understood that the path charted by the revolution is the correct one. In Gazni Province I witnessed a most moving scene: The provincial governor was handing peasants state documents allocating them strips of land and water. At one time these peasants would not have even dared to dream that they could be working for themselves on their own land. How can their joy be measured? Sarajdin Sapumudin, a white-bearded old man, told me: This is the happiest day of my life. I [word indistinct] to do everything for it. I warmly thank our government.

Hundreds of thousands of peasants have already received land and water in the course of the agrarian and water reform. The first agricultural cooperatives have been set up and are successfully performing their tasks, and whenever necessary, the peasants take up arms to defend their own land against the bandits, the so-called dushmans.

[Question] Based on reports published in certain Western newspapers, our listeners ask if it is true that the Afghan population goes hungry.

[Answer] I wish you could visit the Afghan bazaars; this year they are even more picturesque then usual. This year is a good one for the crops in Afghanistan; about three million metric tons of wheat alone are expected to be reaped. This is no small achievement for the country.

[Question] What is the overall situation in the country, against which an undeclared war continues unabated?

[Answer] From what I could see, a trend towards normalization -- or to be exact, towards stabilization of life -- is clearly noticeable. This was also pointed out to me in an interview by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, government head of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

General Azimi, 1st deputy minister of defense, told me about the military situation in great detail. Generally speaking, he said, the situation in the country is normal. The Afghan Army controls the situation. Obviously, gangs of counterrevolutionaries, organized and armed by the United States and its accomplices, are continuing their incursions. Our response, however, has been devastating.

[Question] This year some Afghan provinces were purged of bandits.

[Answer] That's correct. I talked to General Azimi after the military operations he launched to defeat the gangs of dushmans who had infiltrated Gazni Province from Pakistan. Several operations of this type were carried out last spring; one of the most successful being the purging of Panjsher Valley, northeast of Kabul, of all bandits. The U.S. special services pinned great hopes on the gang that had long been hiding there, almost regarding it as their "shock force" in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The valley is now free, although the bandits did their utmost to prevent peace from returning to that area. The bandits took with them defenseless civilians, destroyed villages, and planted mines in bridges and in the mountains and abandoned their men to their deaths who even today are firing on defenseless villages and attacking Afghan Army posts. [sentence as heard]

But a peaceful life is returning to the fertile Panjsher Valley. The people's power assists the inhabitants with foodstuffs and building materials. Volunteer workers are arriving from Kabul to help organize the economy wrecked by the bandits. Peaceful life is also returning to Herat Province, where there was trouble for a long time, and to Gazni Province, which I mentioned earlier.

[Question] But the enemies of the Afghan revolution have not given up.

[Answer] No. The enemy's anger steadily grows as the trend towards stabilization and organization of the new life becomes stronger. The U.S. CIA and the secret services of other countries have set up over 100 bases on Pakistani terrtiroy, where groups of mercenaries are trained and equipped with modern weapons. They try to use these groups and any other dregs to disrupt the economy of Afghanistan and prevent its advancement.

In Kabul, I watched judicial proceedings against the members and ringleader of a gang that had operated near the Afghan capital Statements were being made by the gang's leader, Abdul Qodus-e, known as Kal, which means "bald," an illiterate 35-year-old assassin. A terrible list of crimes was then read aloud. Here are some of them: Qodus-e's bandits attacked a raisin processing plant, killed six soldiers, and hanged the secretary of the party's organization, while Qodus-e broke into the house of Qari (Ashrafi), killing his mother and abducting his brother. Qodus-e's bandits stormed into (Yasin's) home, beat him up, and harmed his family.

(Yasin) died a week later. Qodus-e seized a poor peasant and killed him. Qodus-e's gang destroyed and burnt down a school. These stark facts, accompanied by an exact reference to where and when the crimes were committed, filled a few pages.

Qodus-e-type bandits and their accomplices have carried out a bomb attack against Kabul International Airport and detonated a bomb at a cinema during a children's showing. They have also perpetrated many other atrocities. And these are the assassins and rapists whom Washington describes as "freedom fighters."

We can add that according to the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the CIA alone has spent 325 million dollars in support of the Afghan counterrevolution. But this is just the tip of the iceberg. It should be recalled that Afghanistan has been included in the list of countries falling under the zone of action of the Central Command of the U.S. Armed Forces. In other words, Washington considers Afghanistan not only a target for secret intervention, but also for possible open intervention. In these circumstances, therefore, the limited contingent of Soviet troops who have come to Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request is a safe guarantee of the young Republic's independence.

[Question] Our program is coming to an end. Very briefly, what else could you tell us in the few remaining minutes?

[Answer] I would like to say that it is not only a contingent of Soviet troops that is currently in Afghanistan. Also working hand in hand with the Afghans are Soviet civilian specialists who assist their Afghan friends in building a new life. I met them in the fields, in the tractor repair works, in the factories where they help organize production by training workers cadres. I saw them in the institutes and schools. I could also see how hard Soviet doctors are working in Afghan hospitals. Soviet aid is highly appreciated in Afghanistan.

I recall a meeting I had with a worker, Abdul Ahmadi, in Herat. I asked for his and his comrades' opinion about the Soviets. We regard them as our friends, he replied. We are truly grateful for the aid your country is giving us every day.

SAVADYAN: HERAT PROVINCE RETURNING TO 'NORMAL'

LD182334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] And now our Kabul correspondent, Boris Savadyan, tells of life in an Afghan province:

[Begin recording] Herat is one of the most ancient Afghan towns. The majestic Musala architectural ensemble is a reminder of its rich past. Once it contained two huge bells that rang in the event of danger whereupon the town gates were immediately closed. But if the bells had been preserved until today, they never would have fallen silent. This flourishing northwestern corner of Afghanistan, has also been signed by the flame of the undeclared war. Its traces are not hidden, neither by the bright scattering of goods in the Herat shops nor by the noise of the town crowd. Noticeable on the facades of many houses are pockmarks left behind by bullets. On Herat's streets one can often see Afghan Army armored personnel carriers and tanks. Military personnel are noticeable in the crowd. A curfew is in force in the town.

The basmaches carried out attacks on industrial enterprises and institutions and spread fear among the peaceful inhabitants, committing terrorist actions at night.

But they were rebuffed each time and the town has been quiet for over 3 months now. Herat is leading a measured life which is unhurried in an oriental way. At present all industrial installations, town and provincial institutions in the two are operating, according to Faqir Ahmad, the governor of Herat Province. In the very near future they are planning to put a cement works into operation with a capacity of 700 tons of output per 24 hours and also a coal mine and textile factory. It is known that the uninterrupted operation of trade is an indicator of normal life in Afghanistan. If the shops are open and there are goods in them then everything is normal. There is no shortage of foodstuffs and industrial goods on the counters of shops in Herat. Having carried out large-scale propaganda work, they have been able to bring to the broad masses the true sense of the party's policy, whose aims and tasks the new Agahanistan sets itself. Of late, an ever increasing number of compatriots who for some reason or other found themselves in a foreign land have returned to their native hearths. Daily 40-50 people are arriving here via the border town of Islam-Qala alone. All this shows that the April Revolution is growing stronger, for the outcome of the struggle between the world of the new and world of the old has already been determined. By the will of history, Afghanistan's present day is being determined by the people, Faqir Ahmad, governor of Herat Province says. [end recording]

SED'S NAUMANN DECORATES CPSU'S GRISHIN

LD181348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] On behalf of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council, Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Politburo, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk party committee, today in Moscow presented the Order of Karl Marx to Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom. He merits this award for outstanding services to the cause of promoting the workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in the struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin voiced cordial gratitude to the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council for the lofty award. He said he attributed it to the services of the CPSU and its militant detachment, Moscow Gorkom, to the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR and GDR, between Moscow and Berlin.

BULGARIAN STATE COUNCIL HONORS GRISHIN

LD181711 MOscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has awarded Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom the Order of Georgi Dimitrov for his services in further deepening Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and all-around cooperation between the two fraternal parties, countries and peoples; and in connection with his 70th birthday.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE LEADERS

LD182154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the republic's State Council, received members of the leadership of the nationwide Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the creation of the first Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society in the country. Comrade Zhivkov called the founding of the society a significant event in the life of the country and quoted the words of Georgi Dimitrov in the fact that friendship with the Soviet Union, for the Bulgarians, is like sun and air for every living being. Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the friendship of our two countries is consolidated by the one foreign policy of two states, based on the firm resolve to defend and strengthen peace.

PRAVDA NOTES BAYBAKOV-JARUZELSKI MEETING

PM181034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report]

[Text] Warsaw -- Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has received Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan, who was here. The latter headed the Soviet delegation at the negotiations on coordinating the national economic plans of the two countries for 1986-1990 and also the long-term plans up to the year 1995.

Comrades Jaruzelski and Baybakov underlined the great importance that the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries, meetings between the leaders of the two states, and also the long-term program for development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland the Soviet Union for the period up to the year 2000, have for the further development of all-around cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

The consistent implementation of these decisions makes it possible to establish Poland's Economic development on firm foundations and creates favorable conditions for the modernization of production capacities and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The results of the coordination of plans as the main instrument whereby the direction of economic policy can be agreed upon were appraised as positive. It was emphasized that the accumulated experience confirms the effectiveness of the fraternal interaction under conditions in which the course toward confrontation pursued by the United States and, at its beck and call, by certain capitalist countries as well as the policy of economic sanctions against Poland have been stepped up.

SOVIET HISTORIAN REVEALS 'TRUTH' ABOUT POLAND

PM121516 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 14

[Valentin Berezhkov article under the rubric "The Historian's Word": "How It All Happened"]

[Text] World War II began with a provocation typical of the "Third Reich" bosses. Gestapo men dressed in Polish uniforms staged an attack on the German border station at Gleiwitz, which gave Hitler a pretext for claiming that the war was started by the Poles. That same night, 1 September 1939, the Wehrmacht hordes invaded Poland. Its bourgeois rulers, blinded by hatred for the Soviet Union, kept a large part of their troops along the Polish-Soviet border. There were practically no defense installations in the West, and the superior Wehrmacht forces rapidly advanced deep into the country. The Polish Army disintegrated in only the second week of the war. The main command lost control of the troops. The supreme leaders of the state and Army hurriedly left Warsaw on 6 September, and a few days later the government and the command headed by Rydz-Smigly escaped from Poland, abandoning the Poles to their fate.

Thousands of patriots continued the unequal struggle. But despite the heroism and self-sacrifice, despite the feats of the defenders of Westerplatte, Gdansk, and Kutno, Poland's fate had already been sealed.

Under these circumstances, the Soviet Government could not remain indifferent to the fate of Belorussians and Ukrainians inhabiting the eastern regions of prewar Poland. On 17 September, having delivered the appropriate note to the Polish ambassador in Moscow, it instructed the Main Command of the Red Army to order the troops to cross the border and take the lives and property of the population of the Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia under their protection.

"The Soviet Government," the note said, "cannot remain indifferent to the fact that their Ukrainian and Belorussian brethren living in Poland's territory have been abandoned to their fate and left defenseless.... At the same time, the Soviet Government intends to take every measure to help the Polish people out of the unfortunate war into which they have been driven by their foolish leaders and give them the opportunity to start living in peace."

The efforts of the Soviet Government, which proposed to Britain and France in the late thirties that an agreementbe concluded on effective measures to resist German aggression, did not meet with any support.

London and Paris dragged out the Moscow talks in every way, while at the same time conducting unofficial talks with Hitler. They discussed the conditions under which the "Third Reich" would be prepared to fulfill the fuehrer's long-standing promise -- to "destroy bolshevism." According to evidence by the German ambassador to London Dirksen, the Chamberlain government offered Germany eastern and southeastern Europe, including the Balkans, Poland and the Soviet Union, with Turkey thrown in. And all this to make Hitler give up aggression in the West and direct it eastwards, against the Soviet Union.

Essentially, this was an invitation to demarcate the "spheres of influence" of the two main imperialist groups at the expense of the USSR and a number of other countries, including Poland. Berlin understood that, despite the bellicose verbosity of British and French politicians about "guarantees" to Poland, the Western powers would be prepared to sacrifice that country. At the 23 May 1939 secret meeting of the "Reich's" leaders, Hitler announced his decision to "put an end to Poland and the Poles forever." He declared that he would attack Poland "at the first available opportunity," when he was fully convinced that "the West will remain a spectator."

Responsibility for Poland's catastrophe rests with its reactionary rulers of the time and with the leading circles in Britain, France, and the United States, who made an anti-Soviet bridgehead out of the country, which had gained its independence thanks to the October Revolution's victory in Russia. When the clouds of a new world war gathered over maniind, Poland found itself involved in the intrigues by capitalist powers striving to "channel" the Hitlerite aggression against the only socialist state in existence at the time.

Chamberlain and Daladier did not want any agreement with the USSR. They were only trying to gain time for their deal with Hitlerite Germany. The Soviet Government faced a choice: either reject the proposal to conclude a nonaggression pact, which had been made by Berlin at that time, or accept this proposal and temporarily avert the imminent war from the Soviet people. The Soviet-German nonaggression treaty was signed in Moscow on 23 August 1939. World War II began as a conflict between two competing imperialist groups. The Soviet people gained a respite of almost 2 years.

The declaration of war by Britain and France against Germany, after the latter had attacked Poland, was of a purely symbolic nature.

The situation changed fundamentally when Hitlerite Germany attacked the Soviet Union. The war then became a war truly of all the people, a war of liberation, an antifascist war. Prospects for the rebirth of their motherland also opened up for the Poles. Nevertheless, the attitude of British and U.S. ruling circles towards the Polish problem essentially underwent no change. As before, they calculated on using Poland in their imperialist intrigues. This old recipe is still preserved in the Washington kitchen.

On 17 August 1984, President Reagan, addressing Americans of Polish descent, declared that he did not recognize the Yalta decisions. Taking into account the composition of the audience, it must be supposed that Reagan primarily had in mind the decisions of the 1945 Crimea conference of leaders from the three anti-Hitlerite coalition powers on the Polish question.

The Polish problem occupied one of the main positions in discussions between members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. The Soviet Government's stance was that Poland must be reborn as an autonomous, independent, and strong state. The Soviet side insisted on only two elements: The new Poland must follow a friendly and goodneighborly policy toward the Soviet Union; its eastern borders must run along the so-called Curzon line, approximately corresponding with the Soviet Union's western border established in 1939 after the incorporation of the Western Ukraine into the Ukrainian SSR and of Western Belorussia into the Belorussian SSR.

The Polish emigre government, based in London, categorically rejected these proposals. Consisting of extremely reactionary figures obsessed by pathological hatred for the socialist state, it followed a malicious policy hostile to the USSR and did not disdain to take up and fan the Hitlerites' provocative anti-Soviet campaigns. The London Poles refused to accept not only the 1939 borders, but even the Curzon line, which was proposed right after the October Revolution by Lord Curzon, Britain's foreign secretary at the time. Instead, the Polish emigre figures demanded the reinstatement of the unjust border imposed on the young Soviet republic in 1921 by the Riga Peace Treaty, as a result of which Poland acquired regions inhabited by Ukranians and Belorussians. London and Washington gave unofficial support to the Polish emigre government's foolish claims, which repeatedly led to sharp clashes between the allies.

While encouraging the emigre government's reactionary figures, the U.S. and British leaders could not, of course, but know their true goals. U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Averell Harriman, spoke most definitively about these goals. He declared at a meeting with U.S. reporters in January 1944:

"I don't know what Poles in Poland itself are thinking, but we know well enough what the Polish Government in London is thinking. It is dominated by a group of aristocrats who are relying on the Americans and the British and expect these latter to restore their positions and land holdings, as well as the feudal system that reigned there before and after World War I. They are organically suspicious of the Soviet Union. They think that the only future for Poland is for Great Britain and the United States to go to war against the Russians to protect just such a Poland...."

In essence the Polish emigre figures had already launched an undeclared war against the Red Army which was liberating Poland. Their underground military detachments, the Armia Krajowa, shot Soviet servicemen and Polish patriots in the back, together with the Hitlerites.

While the Polish emigre government in London was busy with anti-Soviet intrigues, important and positive social changes for the better were occurring on Polish territory liberated by the Red Army. Thanks to the efforts made by the Polish Workers Party and aimed at consolidating the democratic forces, real conditions for the formation of an antifascist people's front developed back in 1943. In November 1943, the Polish Workers Party issued a declaration setting out the program for creating a new People's Poland, friendly with the Soviet Union. The 21 July 1944 decision by the Krajowa Rada Narodowa established a provisional executive organ -- the Polish Committee of National Liberation -- which later became Poland's Provisional Government.

The Polish problem still remained a subject for discussion, even after the Teheran conference in the fall of 1943, which took an agreed decision on the Polish issue, satisfying the Soviet Union's two main wishes. The problem was also discussed at Yalta, where the positions of the three powers drew substantially closer to one another. Here are a few excerpts from the Crimea conference protocols, showing the extent of agreement between the sides:

Roosevelt: We are, of course, hoping that Poland will maintain the friendliest of relations with the Soviet Union....

Churchill: Poland's freedom must not mean that it should engage in hostile intentions or intrigues against the Soviet Union.... The British Government intends to recognize the Curzon line the way it is interpreted by the Soviet Union....

Stalin: Poland will maintain friendly relations not only with the Soviet Union but with all the allies.... The Russians are in favor of a strong, independent, and free Poland.... We must be in a position to compensate Poland at Germany's expense in the west.... Poland's western burders must run along the western Neisse....

These were the opinions expressed in Yalta by the leaders of the three powers of the anti-Hitler coalition. Following an additional exchange of opinions, the Crimea conference unanimously adopted a declaration on Poland, which spoke of the procedure for reorganizing the provisional government acting on Polish territory, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Britain and the reorganized government, Poland's borders along the Curzon line with deviations of 5-8 km from that line in certain regions to Poland's advantage, and of the fact that Poland must acquire substantial territorial gains in the north and the west.

The question now is: What is it about the Yalta agreement on Poland, approved at the time by President Roosevelt, that does not suit President Reagan now?

Could it be that Poland has become a firm link in the world socialist community? The Polish People's Republic is one of the world's 10 most developed countries. It was socialism that created the conditions for its comprehensive development. And the Poles know this. This is the fact that today disturbs, more than anything else, the imperialist circles in the United States and other Western countries. It also gives rise to their desperate attempts to obstruct Poland and the Poles and reverse the course of history. It is this -- the historic error by the enemies of the people's socialist Poland and world socialism -- that answers the question why President Reagan is letting fly at the Yalta decisions, approved by his great predecessor Roosevelt. A thankless task!

WORLD WAR II LIBERATION OF POLAND VIEWED

PM180925 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[Ye. Aleksandrov article under the rubric "Lessons of History: Events and Documents"; "Guarantees of Freedom"]

[Text] As is well known, the Hitlerites invaded Poland on 1 September 1939. Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3 September. However, the Western guarantees to Poland remained paper ones. The "phony war" confirmed that the aim of the imperialist powers was a new Munich, this time at the expense of Poland. The gamble was being made that Hitler, having captured Poland, would continue eastward; to the USSR.

The breakdown of the summer 1939 Anglo-Franco-Soviet talks on an antifascist military alliance, at which London and Paris shielded themselves behind the bourgeois Polish Government's refusal to be associated with this alliance or to accept USSR aid, resulted in the emergence of the threat of the Soviet Union being isolated in the international arena and the prospect of a head to head war between the USSR and Germany, and also, considering the constant Japanese provocations in the Soviet Far East, the possibility of waging a war on two fronts.

This forced the USSR into concluding a nonaggression pact with Germany on 23 August 1939. This was required by the Soviet state's national interests and the USSR's international duty. By their policy, Britain and France forced our country to take this step.

"The pact," the British historian Taylor has written, "was neither an alliance nor an agreement to partition Poland.... Moreover, the agreement was ultimately anti-German since in the event of war it restricted German movement eastward." Indeed, the USSR was deprived of the possibility of giving aid to Poland, but it was still able to prevent the Reich from invading the Baltic states and to defend the peoples of western Belorussia and the western Ukraine.

On 17 September 1939, Red Army formations crossed the then Soviet-Polish border and initiated a liberation campaign, defending the interests of the Belorussian and Urkainian populations, which were striving to be reunited with their motherland.

This important step by the Soviet Government was dictated not least by strategic considerations and the tasks of ensuring the defense of the USSR from fascist aggression.

The Red Army's liberation campaign continued for 12 days during which it advanced 250-350 km westward, thereby preventing occupation by the Hitlerites of the territories of western Belorussia and the western Ukraine with a total area of over 190,000 square km and a population of 12 million. On 28 September, a demarcation line between the USSR and Germany was established along the San and western Bug rivers, that is roughly along the so-called "Curzon line" previously proposed by the Western powers.

In other words, the USSR had pushed back the threat of war not only in terms of time but in space as well. It was in this vein that W. Churchill, then British first sea lord, assessed the Soviet Government's measures.

However, at the time, sober assessments foundered in an anti-Soviet chorus of slander. The supporters of the Munich agreement, who had cold-bloodedly betrayed Czechoslovakia and sold out the national interests of other peoples, accused Moscow of allegedly carrying out a "new partition of Poland," of "stabbing" the fighting Polish Army "in the back," and so forth. The decades since passed have not tempered the acuteness of the ideological arguments over the episode in the history of World War II. Old myths are dredged up by bourgeois propaganda in order to prove the false thesis of "Moscow's age-old aggressiveness."

But what does an objective analysis of the facts shows

"For all intents and purposes, the Soviet Union did not wage war against Poland," the well-known Polish historican Kazimierz Sobczak stresses in an article published by the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU. "An analysis is of the international, internal, and military aspects of Poland's operational-strategic situation of 10-16 September 1939 leads to the conclusion that the Red Army's entry into Polish territory on 17 September -- had no essential influence in the further course of the German-Polish war."

We recall that by mid-September, the German-Polish front had disintegrated and only certain Polish Army units and groupings were conducting isolated combat actions. The command, having long since lost contact with warring units, was together with the government on the Romanian border. The fascist aggressors had occupied Poland's main industrial centers.

K. Sobczak notes that "from 17 through 27 September, Soviet troops interned around 180,000 Polish soldiers. Later, many of them were in the ranks of the Polish Army organized by General Sikorski in 1941-1942 and some were in the ranks of the Polish Army in the USSR, formed on the initiative of the Polish Patriots League."

The humanity and political restraint shown by the Red Army in September 1939 presaged, as it were, the nature of the USSR's great liberating mission at the concluding stage of World War II. Moreover, the September campaign was essentially the first act of that mission.

As for the question of the reunification of the peoples of western Belorussia and the western Ukraine with the Belorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR, it is obvious to any unbiased investigator that it was decided in October 1939 in accordance with the slogan of the right of nations to self-determination, which was also ardently supported by Polish left-wing forces headed by the Communists. It is well known that in 1920-1921 the young Soviet republic was forced into a number of concessions for the sake of the most important task: defense of socialist revolutionary gains and strengthening of the first workers' and preasants' state. Thus, in concluding the Riga Peace Treaty with Poland in March 1921, the French professor Louis (Jenevua) writes, "Russia had to give part of the territory of Belorussia and the Ukraine to the Poland of the landed gentry. In 1939, Russia restored historical justice."

As a result of the joint struggle of the Soviet and Polish peoples, Poland was reborn as an independent, sovereign state. "But it was not simply a rebirth, it was not a return to the past which had not stood the test of history. There emerged a new people's, workers' and peasants' state building socialism and a new structure of social justice within new, just, and secure borders," Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski notes.

That is why any attempts to call the Yalta and Potsdam agreements into question are aimed against the results of the common victory over Hitlerism, a victory achieved by the peoples of the USSR and Poland at a heavy cost, and against the Soviet-Polish alliance. However, nobody can reverse the course of history. Nobody can count on succeeding in shaking the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Poland, the strengthening of which is in accordance with the fundamental, vital interests of the entire world and the socialist community.

WARSAW UPRISING OF 1944 RECALLED ON ANNIVERSARY

PM131334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Nikolay Yermolovich article under the rubric "Pages of History": "The War Drew the Frontiers"]

[Text] The Polish people are currently celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising, and another date very closely linked with it. On 1 September 1939, 45 years ago, Hitler's Germany attacked Poland. World War II began. The fascist aggression led Poland to military catastrophe, the disintegration of the bourgeois-landowner state, and long years of occupation which brought the people to the verge of biological extermination.

"September" was tragic and, at the same time, it was the historical frontier of modern Polish history. It showed that the ruling classes, trying to ingratiate themselves with German imperialism which was gathering strength and putting their trust in the Western powers, were unable to recognize the true national interests of the Polish people and what is more, were unable to ensure their defense. Even in the face of mortal danger, the Polish Government did not abandon its suspicious and hostile attitude to the Soviet Union and rejected all proposals to organize a collective rebuff against the fascist aggressor. This bankrupt policy was also fully displayed during the Warsaw uprising. Once again, as in September 1939, the world witnessed the patriotism, selflessness, and heroism of the rank-and-file participants in the terrible events, and the cynicism, cowardice, and treachery of their "leaders."

On 20 July 1944, the troops of the 1st Belorussian front forced the Western Bug. Ahead lay long-suffering Poland and Warsaw which the Soviet servicemen were to release from fascist bondage.

Chelm was taken and Lublin liberated... Thousands of citizens gathered on its castle square for a meeting to mark the formation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation. "We expected liberation from the east and we were not wrong!" The speakers at the meeting said. When the commander of the 1st Belorussian Front approached the microphone and spoke his first words, a roar of approval rolled across the square: Marshal Rokossovskiy was speaking in Polish. The marshal described how the Soviet Army was routing the enemy and how soldiers of the new Polish People's Army were already starting to fight with it.

Warsaw was getting closer all the time. That was where our tank columns were heading in a rapid and daring raid from the Bug via Lublin to the Vistula. By 30 July 1944, they had reached the approaches to Praga, the right-bank sector of the capital. However, there they met stubborn resistance.

The thunder of artillery cannonade could be heard in Warsaw. It roused various sentiments among its inhabitants. The population as a whole awaited the liberators with impatience. However the Warsaw emissaries of the emigre government in London were seized with alarm. They linked the approach of revolutionary changes on Polish soil with liberation and new power in Lublin. Military defeat and occupation had taught them nothing.

In class and nationalist blindness, the emigre government stubbornly continued to follow the concept of "two enemies", fascist Germany and the Soviet Union. Many "London Poles" still seriously dreamed of returning to their estates on Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Lithuanian soil....Poland's liberation from the Hitlerite occupiers should have ensued, in their opinion, as a result of a decisive British-American strike. Their actions were in keeping with these views. In 1942, the emigre government ordered General Anders to withdraw the Polish Army he had formed from the Soviet Union's territory. Later, it even resorted to breaking off relations with the USSR.

Neither did it prepare to mount active combat operations in Poland itself for the time being. At first, the Armia Krajowa (underground detachments in Poland, the part of the armed forces under the emigre government) received the order from London "to remain with arms at the ready," but later, after the allies' landing in Normandy, to impede the Hitlerites in maneuvering their forces only by individual diversionary attacks.

The radical change in the state of affairs on the Soviet-German front shattered illusions and upset groundless hopes. In all haste the delegation (mission) of the emigre government and its armed forces in Poland began preparations for the implementation of the Burza (storm) plan. It essentially boiled down to the Armia Krajowa forces seizing power in population centers "5 minutes" before the Soviet Army's arrival and presenting it with a fait accompli.

The people in London saw the Warsaw uprising as a twofold decoy action, the military aspect directed against Germany and the political aspect against the Soviet Union. That is why, before the uprising, the Armia Krajowa command was reluctant to establish links either with the Soviet command or with the detachments of the Armia Ludowa (its core was the Gwardia Ludowa organized by the Polish Communists) operating in Warsaw.

The Warsaw uprising started 1 August. It would have been difficult to choose a worse time. That is how Marshal Rokossovskiy rated the news of the uprising brought to him by scouts on 2 August. The fact is that by the beginning of August, the situation in the city and, most importantly, on the front near Warsaw had acutely changed. The chief of the Wehrmacht General Staff, General Guderian, had arrived and started imposing order with an iron fist. The Hitlerite command resorted to weakening certain sectors of the Western front. Divisions were hastily transferred from Italy and other countries to Warsaw. For several nights tanks were unloaded at railroad stations and crossed the bridges to the right bank of the Vistula.

From the evening of 31 July, fresh German formations, mainly tank formations, began to appear before the 2d Tank Army front. They were in a more advantageous position since they were based in a strong fortified region of Warsaw. Our tankmen, on the other hand, had advanced more than 300 km in 10 days, their rear units were extended, and the acute shortage of fuel and ammunition was having an effect. The losses of personnel and combat hardware were great. The 2d Tank Army lost approximately 500 tanks and self-propelled artillery pieces in the battles on Polish territory. Neither the army nor the front had major reserves to throw into battle immediately. On the morning of 1 August a few hours before the uprising started, the 2d Tank Army received Rokossovskiy's order to go on the defensive.

The emigre government and the Armia Krajowa command were guided by rumors, emotions, and primarily political ambitions. The uprising was not prepared militarily and therefore was doomed in advance to failure. The uprising did not start at the appointed time, 1700 hours, everywhere. In Zoliborz, for example, the Hitlerites discovered weapons that had been taken to assembly points--there the shooting started earlier. In other places, the insurgents were late in making an appearance. They acted most successfully in the city center, but even there they did not succeed in seizing any of the major installations guarded by the occupiers.

The Armia Krajowa detachments, which started the combat operations, were joined by other underground groups that were not under its orders and did not share its political aims, including groups from the Armia Ludowa. Hatred of the Hitlerite aggressors who had tormented the Polish capital for 5 years and the expectation of imminent liberation brought many thousands of Warsaw people, chiefly young people, to the barricades. Now most of them lie in the mlitary cemetery. Their age is frequently indicated on the gravestones: 18, 16, 14...

The uprising planned by its organizers to last 2-3 days or at most a week, continued for 63 days and brought eternal glory to the rank-and-file participants, great battle heroes.

On 2 October, representatives of General Bor-Komorowski, commander of the Armia Krajowa, who had long since resigned himself to defeat, signed an act of capitulation. Warsaw lay devastated and destroyed. Some 2,000 of its inhabitants were buried under the ruins. The fuehrer's order: "Warsaw must be wiped off the face of the earth" began to be carried out methodically.

Even during the uprising, and particularly after it, the voices of the militant politicians and politicking military men from the camp of "the London Poles" began to be heard, in an attempt to exonerate themselves of responsibility for the national tragedy that the Warsaw uprising became. They said it was not they who failed to start at the correct time, but the Soviet Army that came to their assistance too late! The ideologists and propagandists of "solidarity" made wide use of this lie. Today it is foisted on Poland in huge doses by bourgeois propaganda, with a view to clouding Soviet-Polish relations and confusing immature, particularly young, heads.

There is no need to describe in detail the combat operations in the region of the Polish capital during late summer and early fall 1944. I recall only that, having deflected desperate counterattacks by the enemy, our troops burst into Praga on the night of 12-13 September, where they were enthusiastically greeted by its population. Only on that day, the 44th day of the uprising(!), did its command finally establish contact with the Soviet Army. That is when bridges would have proved useful! But now the Germans blew them up, and the Soviet and Polish servicemen who reached the Vistula on 14 September were faced with a wide river.

Marshal Rokossovskiy testifies in his memoirs that I.V. Stalin asked him if the front's troops could begin the operation to liberate Warsaw. Rokossovskiy was forced to answer in the negative. The front's forces were at the limit. Then Stalin asked him to help the insurgents as far as possible, to alleviate their position.

All Rokossovskiy's proposals as to how the front would help the insurgents were approved by headquarters. From 13 September onwards, the insurgents began to be supplied with weapons, ammunition, food, and medical supplies from the air. The PO-2 night bombers provided an indispensable service here. They dropped loads at extremely low altitude and accurately at specified points.

The following figures attest to the scale of the help: In the second half of September, the front's aircraft carried out 4,821 flights in the interests of the insurgents, including 2,535 flights with consignments for the insurgent detachments.

At the demand of the insurgents, the Soviet aircraft provided air cover for them and bombed and attacked the German forces in the city. Our antiaircraft artillery did not permit the enemy aircraft to show themselves above the insurgents' dispositions, while the ground artillery overwhelmed the German batteries shelling the insurgents with their fire. The Poles who managed to get through to the Soviet troops' disposition from Warsaw spoke of the effectiveness of our pilot and artillerymen's actions with rapture.

Soviet officers were parachuted into the insurgents' position to coordinate and correct the fire. However, it was worrying, Marshal Rokossovskiy wrote subsequently in his memoirs, that Bor-Komorowski never tried to directly contact the front's staff, although our general staff communicated the code to him.

Expanding the aid to the insurgents, it was decided to land a force on the left bank within the city boundary. The Polish Army's 1st Army organized the operation. The time and place of the landing, the plan of artillery and aircraft backup, interaction with the insurgents -- everything was coordinated beforehand.

The landing ended in failure through the fault of the Armia Krawoja command, which withdrew its detachments from the riverside zone into the heart of the city. Their position was occupied by Hitlerites. Suffering heavy losses, the landing troops who held out heroically for 8 days were forced to turn back.

From that moment, the Armia Krajowa command pressed ahead with preparations for capitulation. The insurgents on the barricades shed their blood, but our proposals to help evacuate them from Warsaw to the eastern bank were not heeded. And then Bor-Komorowski's representatives who had signed an act of capitulation accepted the Hitlerite command's invitation to a dinner in honor of the "honored prisoners of war," with gratitude...At the Nurenberg trial, one of Hitler's generals said bluntly: "Bor was a greater enemy of the Russians than of the Germans, and so he preferred to become a German prisoner of war."

The moral cast of some prominent Armia Krajowa figures can be judged just by the activity of Zdzyslaw Jezeranski, the organizer of the rebel radio station "Blyskawica" ("Lightning"), who enjoyed Bor-Komorowski's unlimited confidence. There is a document that proves the German authorities gave a brickworks in Radzymin to Jezeranski, so-called "former Jewish property." The document was dated 14 August 1940 and discovered 35 years later.

He must have gained great favor with the occupiers, being a Pole, to receive such a "reward"! Having even then fallen well and truly into the net of foreign intelligence agents, Jezeranski never managed to extricate himself (or did not want to?). Only the bosses changed. A track record as a paid informer and provocateur was the best testimonial for him for the post of head of Radio Free Europe's Polish section, where U.S. intelligence placed him under the pseudonym of Jan Nowak in 1950.

After his exposure Nowak, then a U.S. citizen, moved to the United States where his compatriot Zbigniew Brzezinski helped him become an "expert" in the National Security Council. An author awoke in the old provocateur, and he began to describe his wartime "feats"...

The citizens of socialist Poland bow their heads before those who in the trenches of 1939 and on the barricades of 1944 bravely fought the fascist occupiers, defending the honor and national independence of the fatherland and the people's right to determine their own future. The radiant memory of the heroes is tinged only by the baseness of those who betrayed them.

ROMANIAN LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR GREETINGS

PM181339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrades!

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council and Govenment, the Communists and all working people of our country, and also on our own behalf, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers sincere thanks for their coridal greetings and best wishes sent on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania. The RCP, the Romanian Government, and all Romanian people highly assess the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation and good-neighborliness between our parties, countries, and peoples. We are firmly convinced that their further expansion and intensification in all spheres in the spirit of the provisions of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid, the joint statements, and the accords reached during the summit talks in June 1984 accord with the interests of both our peoples and the assertion of the might and prestige of socialism in the world.

The development of collaboration between our countries in the international arena as well, serves the cause of the consistent struggle of all the world's peoples for peace, detente, disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and consolidation of the independence and sovereignty of all countries.

We take this opportunity to convey to the Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union wishes for great new achievements in building a communist society and struggling for peace and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania

CSSR LEADERS REPLY TO USSR GREETINGS CABLE

PM141335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

Allow us to express wholehearted gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire fraternal Soviet people, and you personally for the warm, comradely congratulations and wishes on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

Commemorating this event which marks a revolutionary milestone in our people's history, we express profound respect for the Soviet peole's heroic struggle in the Great Patriotic War which contributed decisively to the rout of fascism and ensured the success of the Slovak National Uprising and the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle. We will never forget the Soviet Union's decisive political, moral, military, and material assistance during the uprising, and the participation and role of the Soviet commanders and organizers in the development of our partisan movement. Czechoslovakia's unbreakable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union has been sealed forever with the blood jointly shed during the uprising, the Carpathian-Dukla Operation, and our motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army.

We attach great importance to the fact that we were able to welcome a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, to the festivities in Banska Bystrica.

We join you in expressing profound satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR. In the spirit of the legacy of the Slovak National Uprising we shall continue to spare no effort to ensure that the fraternal alliance between our Communist Parties and peoples, based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is further strengthened in our joinc struggle for the triumph of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Dear Comrades, with all our hearts we wish you, the CPSU, and the entire fraternal Soviet people great new successes in building the developed socialist society and in the struggle to avert the threat of war and ensure peace for the sake of the vital interests of all mankind.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government

HUNGARY'S MAROTHY PRESENTS AWARD TO GRISHIN

LD172156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] On the instructions of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Todas Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest City Party Committee, presented Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic studded with rubies.

This award was conferred on him for services in developing and deepening fraternal friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and on the occasion his 70th birthday.

Comrade Grishin expressed cordial gratitude to the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic for the high award.

Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin expressed cordial gratitude for the high award, noting that he sees it as recognition of the services of the CPSU and Moscow Gorkom organization to strengthening fraternal friendship and developing comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of our countries and between Moscow and Budapest.

PRAVDA VIEWS COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES IN HUNGARY

PM140958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gerasimov dispatch: "Firm Bonds. The Economic Conference Plans Must Be Implemented"]

[Excerpt] Budapest -- "'Hiradastechnika' is the country's largest industrial cooperative," Lajos (Keveshkuti), chairman of its board and Hungarian State Prize winner, says. He has been head of the enterprise for almost 2 decades now. The cooperative's modernization and its reputation for businesslike efficiency are closely linked with the name of this energetic economic manager.

Industrial cooperatives occupy a special position in Hungary's industrial system. The country now has 620 major cooperatives employing 200,000 people and 130 small ones employing up to 6,000 full-time staff. The volume of their output represents approximately seven percent of the total output of all industry. Reacting flexibly to the population's needs, the cooperatives specialize in products that the major state enterprises often find unprofitable to manufacture.

Some of their other advantages are also quite significant. For example, the industrial cooperatives restrain the outflow of population and cadres from rural areas and preserve some vocations that could otherwise disappear. The cooperative enterprises' ability to reorganize quickly helps the trade system combat the shortage of mass consumer goods.

The industrial cooperatives are expanding their exports to CEMA countries. Being equal partners, they are important suppliers of various parts and components to state plants and factories. The value of work executed by them under long-term production sharing agreements with the state industry grows each year. This enables their collectives to introduce expensive modern equipment and technology with help from state enterprises.

The MSZMP has always looked on state and cooperative ownership as equal forms of socialist ownership by the people. The state has done much over the last 10 years to raise the standard of cooperatives. They have been granted credit to purchase equipment and carry out automation and new construction. Lajos Rev, president of the Hungarian Cooperative Council, told the press that most cooperatives are already operating under modern conditions and have been set the task of boosting the efficiency of economic management, strengthening integration with state enterprises, and deepening specialization and production sharing within the framework of the international socialist division of labor.

CHERNENKO PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO FLORAKIS

PM191027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Presentation of a Lofty Award"]

[Text] On 18 September, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Lenin to K. Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece.

Speaking when presenting the lofty award, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said:

Dear Comrade Florakis! I am carrying out the pleasant mission accorded to me with a feeling of profound satisfaction. Allowme to present to you, a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement, experienced leader of the heroic Communist Party of Greece, and true son of the Greek people, the Order of Lenin, an award dear to every Communist.

You have been accorded this award for great revolutionary services, for the selfless fight against imperialism and reaction, and for peace, democracy and social progress, and also for the major contribution to consolidating friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Greece and the Soviet Union and in connection with your 70th birthday.

You belong to the glorious Pleiad of Greek revolutionaries who were tempered in severe class battles and went through the fire of the war years.

You and your comrades did not flinch before the persecutions by the reactionary authorities. You courageously fought for the freedom of the people, defended the honor of your party, and preserved your faith in the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Today you are the worthy leader of the Greek Communists. You are proceeding in the vanguard of the struggle of the working people of your country for their inalienable rights and vital interests, and for a genuinely democratic domestic and foreign policy that responds to the national interests of the Greek people.

Through the fault of the aggressive circles of imperialism, the situation in the world has currently deteriorated to dangerous limits.

Becoming, in these conditions, a weighty factor in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, is the peaceloving foreign policy of Greece and its striving for friendship and cooperation with neighboring states, including the Soviet Union.

We value that policy and know the role played in forming it by the country's foremost democratic forces.

Your ardent patriotism, Comrade Florakis, your sincere adherence to the cause of peace, freedom and independence of your homeland have won you well-deserved popularity among the Greek people. You enjoy the respect of those who support peace and progress in many other countries.

Your firm communist convictions, your ability to apply the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism creatively and irreconcilably to all attempts to distort it have secured for you not simply high prestige, but, I would also say, the sincere respect and love of your party comrades.

When I was in Greece, I myself had an opportunity to become convinced about these friendly feelings of the Greek Communists towards the general secretary of their Central Committee.

And for us, Communists of the Soviet Union, you are not only a like-thinker and brother in arms, but also a true and reliable friend of our country.

You are making a great contribution to the development of fraternal relations between our two parties and to the development of friendly cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union.

Permit me to cordially congratulate you, Comrade Florakis on your 70th birthday and on the award of the Order of Lenin.

We all warmly wish you good health, long years of life and fruitful activity for the benefit of the Greek people, and for the sake of the triumph of the ideas of peace, democracy and socialism.

In a reply speech, Comrade K. Florakis sincerely thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally for the high opinion expressed of his activities. He stressed that this exalted and honorable award denotes recognition of the struggle of the Greek Communist Party and symbolizes the unbreakable ties between the CPSU and the Greek Communist Party.

This award, said Comrade K. Florakis, places even greater responsibility on me personally and on our entire party in the struggle for national independence, peace, democracy and socialism.

The imperialists, he underlined, are inflaming the situation in the world to dangerous limits. And the development of the struggle to defend the world [Mir] from the claims of American imperialism and its accomplices is a question of prime necessity.

In carrying out this mission, common to all mankind, the great Soviet Union marches in the front ranks.

Every man of common sense, regardless of his ideological position, sees in the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals the only alternative for all of mankind. What is more, this decisive contribution by the Soviet Union to the cause of general peace is not limited to mere declarations.

It is expressed in deeds, and demands much sacrifice from the Soviet economy and society. No [illegible] of anti-Sovietism is able to conceal this truth and to hinder our solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

We pay a tribute of respect to the party of Lenin, to the Soviet working man and to the work and labor, patriotism and lofty internationalism that comprise the mighty foundation of its real contribution to the cause of peace.

We believe that the defense of Leninism is the basic duty of every Communist. The Communist Party of Greece is for developing links between our country and the Soviet Union in all spheres.

We consider this a very valuable factor for the welfare of peoples and for ensuring peace in the region. The Greek people have received your statement with satisfaction, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, that the Soviet Union supports the proposal for setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

In conclusion, Comrade K. Florakis, on behalf of the Communist Party Central Committee of Greece, conveyed to Comrade K.U. Chernenko warm wishes for yet greater successes in the struggle for the further improvement of the socialist society and for the consolidation of international peace.

Present at the presentation were B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.M. Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and also K. Tsolakis, member of the Communist Party Central Committee Politburo of Greece and K. (Gatsos) member of the Communist Party Central Committee of Greece.

They warmly and cordially congratulated the person receiving the award.

ZHOLKVER: FRG REARMAMENT ALARMS ALLIES

LD182333 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] There is one capital in Western Europe where the over-the-ocean calls for arms buildup finds the most positive reply. I have in mind Bonn. Here recently the so-called long-term Bundeswehr development plan up to 1995 was submitted to parliament. The main features of this plan are longer military service and even more active involvement by a wider contingent of reservists in retraining and military exercises.

Incidentally, as we have already reported, it is precisely now within the framework of major NATO exercises, that the Bundeswehr's current military maneuvers are taking place. This time they have been codenamed "Flinke Igel" -- swift hedgehog. I do not know about its deftness but the Bundeswehr is truly showing its spines. The FRG Army is now the most powerful in Western Europe in number of soldiers and conventional weapons. Some people in Bonn have recently begun talking about getting nuclear weapons as well. It is precisely in this spirit that the latest article by CDU Bundestag deputy Todenhofer has been written in the September issue of the (EROPEISCHE VEIKUNDE) magazine. He is advocating the creation of European nuclear forces. Although he is trying to convince readers that the FRG does not intend to become a nuclear power, the way toward this will in fact be open through the so-called European move. One should, to be honest, say that the FRG's accelerated rearmament is causing concern even among the NATO members. The statement by Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti on the need to overcome pan-Germanism and that there are now two German states and so it should be, raised a terrible din in Bonn. The Italian Minister also stressed that when the Yalta agreements are questioned -- and as it is known, both Bonn and Washington advocate revision of European borders precisely from those positions -- this represents an even greater danger than nuclear arsenals.

Bonn reacted rudely. The Italian ambassador was called twice to the West German Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the course of 2 days; he was reprimanded. Strauss demanded an official protest to Rome. But it is also true that other voices were heard in Bonn as well. Ehmke, a prominent Social Democrat, said, for example: Andreotti was courageous enough to honestly and frankly say what our allies truly think in connection with the German question.

PRAVDA CITED ON UK TRADE CONGRESS RESULTS

LD110603 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA in a commentary headlined "Under the Watchward of Solidarity" analyses the results of the 116th annual congress of the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) in Brighton. The congress, PRAVDA writes, was keynoted by the growing solidarity of the working class of Britain with the struggle of the miners and other sections of the working people against the British ruling circles' policy of capitalist "rationalisation", mass dismissals and the closures of enterprises.

At the Brighton forum, the commentary goes on, the line of struggle for the interests of working people dominated the class-collaboration one. The delegates pointed out that the miners, by defending their rights, defend the future of the entire trade union movement. In the adopted documents the congress unanimously supported the miners' strike struggle and strongly condemned the judicial and police reprisals unleashed against them.

Representatives of more than ten million-strong British trade unions, PRAVDA goes on, could not go past the growing danger of a nuclear war which is being prepared by Washington and its NATO allies. The participants in the congress by a majority of votes endorsed a resolution which demands that U.S. cruise missiles be removed from the British Isles and that the programme for the rearming of the country's submarine fleet with the "Trident" nuclear-missile system be abandoned.

The work of the 116th congress of the TUC has shown, the commentary says in conclusion, that the class-collaboration elements continue to retain their influence in the leadership of the British trade union movement, which could not but tell on the contents of a number of final documents. However, the general tone of the discussions and of the resolutions endorsed by the congress has shown with fresh vigour that there is growing determination in the working class of Britain to issue a rebuff to the monopolies' and the government's offensive, and to say its weighty word in the solution of the socio-economic and political problems on which the country's future is dependent.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS AGAINST NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENT

LD182053 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Brussels September 18 TASS — The Socialist Party (francophones) has again reaffirmed its negative attitude to deployment on Belgium's territory of American first-strike nuclear weapons being imposed by the United States and NATO. At a meeting held here, the party's bureau passed a communique denouncing the actions of the Belgian Government which failed to display firmness in defending before the NATO allies the idea of announcing moratorium on deployment of American cruise missiles so as to create conditions for resuming negotiations on nuclear medium-range systems. Such a stand, the document stresses, led to appearance of a new destabilizing factor in the international situation.

CPSU'S STUKALIN MEETS PCI'S NATTA IN ROME

LD182229 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Rome September 18 TASS -- There was a meeting here between Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, and Boris Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the Department of Propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee.

Boris Stukalin leads the delegation of the CPSU and PRAVDA at the festival of the newspaper L'UNITA, the publication of the Italian Communist Party.

During the conversation, in which the USSR Ambassador to Italy Nikolay Lunkov also took part, they touched upon questions of interest to both parties.

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, MOLDAVIA

LD172235 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Under the plan of exchange of party delegations between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, a delegation of the Italian Communist Party led by G. di Pietro, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, was staying in the Soviet Union from September 7 through September 16 to familiarize themselves with the work of the CPSU in the field of agriculture.

The delegation visited Moscow, the Moscow region, Moldavia and Latvia, had meetings and conversations in the department of agriculture and the food industry and the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the Moscow regional committee of the CPSU. The Italian Communists were introduced to the activity of the CPSU in the field of agriculture to translate into life the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to implement the Food Programme, visited collective and state farms of various specialisation, research institutes, familiarised themselves with the working and every-day-life conditions of Soviet workers in agriculture.

The members of the Italian delegation showed great interest in the improvement of the forms and methods of the party work of the CPSU in the field of agriculture, in the work of agri-industrial amalagamations, in the economic experiment, which is currently conducted in several industries and based on intensive methods of the economic development.

PENTAGON MAKES MILITARY DEMANDS ON DENMARK

LD182253 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writers:

Hardly had William Taft, U.S. under secretary of defense, had [as received] left Copenhagen upon the end of his visit, made to demand an increase in the "Danish contribution" to NATO's military efforts, when a similar demand was made by another, even more high-ranking representative of the Pentagon. This time General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, himself called upon Denmark to spend far more for military purposes. If that country does not increase its financial contribution to the North Atlantic Alliance, the general stated, it will be unable to give support to NATO troops on the approaches to the Baltic Sea in "crisis situation".

Two themes obviously make themselves felt in this statement of the U.S. general. The first is the same old attempt to scare small Denmark with "crisis situations" and the fake "Soviet threat."

The second is a fresh manifestation of the incessant campaign of political pressure brought to bear by the Washington-led Atlantists on Denmark.

A recent address of Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense, at a press conference in Copenhagen, gives an idea of the forms which this pressure sometimes takes.

That visitor from the Pentagon took the liberty of comparing Denmark, which would not step up its war appropriations, to the taxpayer who does not meet its obligations and who in America is merely put into prison. Although the Atlantists have somewhat softened up the tenor of their demands to Denmark after Perle's scandalous statement, their meaning, as the newspaper AKTUELT has observed, is actually the same.

Why has Copenhagen caused such irritation in the Pentagon and the NATO Headquarters? As a matter of fact, Denmark has not only disassociated itself from the deployment of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles which has begun in a number of West European countries, but has also refused to contribute its share of the funds to NATO for the introduction of these first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

Furthermore, the Danish Folketing passed last May a resolution obliging the government to advocate in NATO that Denmark remains a nuclear weapon-free country during peacetime, in crisis, and in wartime alike to contribute to plans to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in northern Europe. It is this position, prompted by common sense and expressing the peaceable aspirations of the population of the country, that the NATO leaders are fiercely attacking.

PRAVDA CITED ON FINNISH ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY

LD171308 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- "Having lost the war, Finland won peace. An armistice was signed in Moscow on September 19, 1944 to become the beginning of a historic turn in Finland's destiny," PRAVDA's Helsinki correspondent Mikhail Kostikov writes in the newspaper today.

Having cast off hostility and alienation, the correspondent points out, our countries "were the first in post-war Europe to have built a bridge of peaceful goodneighbourliness, and have been consistently pursuing in their inter-state relations for four decades a time-tested course, shaped by identity of their long-term national interests and serving the interest of peace and security in Europe. It remains unchanged despite any fluctuations in the international situation."

"Consolidation of confidence and friendship with our country remains the backbone of Finland's foreign policy, the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. This line helps Finland maintain and develop cooperation with all peace-loving countries, actively campaign in the world arena for peace, detente and curbing of the arms race," the dispatch says.

The historic turn in Finland's destiny and Soviet-Finnish relations, Mikhail Kostikov writes, was securely consolidated by the 1948 treaty which, according to Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, became an inviolable charter of goodneighbourliness between the two countries and the chief document of Finland's foreign policy. This is evidenced by the fact that the treaty has been extended on three occasions for twenty years, and last time it was extended in 1983 to last till the beginning of the next millennium.

"The entire experience of Soviet-Finnish relations over the past forty years, their every-day practice, especially in the conditions of the international situation that has been sharply aggravated through the fault of imperialist circles of the United States and NATO," the PRAVDA correspondent stresses, "graphically and convincingly prove that the policy of peaceful co-existence, forming the foundation of friendly goodneighbourliness between the USSR and Finland, meets the vital interests of both peoples, long-term and noble causes of strengthening peace in Europe and all over the world."

OIL OFFICIAL FAULTS FINLAND'S OIL TRADE POLICY

PM171846 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 4 Sep 84 p 15

[Birgitta Jernvall Ingman report: "Soviet Criticism of Neste's Trading]

[Text] The Soviet Union takes a critical view of the trading activities that the Finnish state oil company Neste engages in with Soviet oil.

"We are doing what we can to restrict secondary exports from Finland," Soviet Foreign Trade Association Soyuznefteeksport General Director Vladimir P. Morozov said at a press conference yesterday. Morozov is visiting Finland on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Oy Teboil Ab. "Our aim is to meet Finland's needs, not to create a situation in which Neste becomes a competitor for us on the European market," he said.

He also spoke about the question of how long the oil is going to last. "I have often been asked whether the oil will last until the end of the century and I have always answered that it will. Production technology is developing all the time, and soon it might be possible to reexploit old deposits that, in the past, it was only possible to exploit perhaps 50 percent."

Morozov explained the price fluctuations in Soviet oil by the fact that the market dictates price levels. "When the market forces us to lower our prices, we lower them and when we have the opportunity to raise them, we do so," he said. He was, however, unwilling to make any categorical statement about future oil price developments or about what will happen if the dollar weakens. The price also depends on alternative energy sources and developments in their prices, he said.

According to Morozov, the Soviet Union has every chance of maintaining its oil exports at the present level. This is because efforts are currently being made to maintain production at the present level (12 million barrels per day) and more efficiently utilize the oil used by the Soviet Union itself.

He also voiced his personal opinion that there should be major possibilities of cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union in the offshore oil sector. "Everything Finland has to offer could develop cooperation between our two countries," Morozov said, simultaneously pointing out that the Soviet Union's continental shelf is considerable.

The system involving two Finnish importers of Soviet oil (Neste and Teboil through its sister company Suomen Petrooli Oy) has worked most satisfactorily, Morozov said. But he also said that the future could require changes. Since 1948, V/O Soyuznefteeksport has been the main shareholder in Oy Teboil Ab, formerly Suoment Petrooli it is, that Suomen Petrooli imports oil products while Teboil is the marketing company with a nationwide network of service stations as well as being responsible for the production of lubricants. [sentence as published] The companies import all the finished oil products that are imported from the Soviet Union today, approximately 3 million metric tons per year. The products' share of the Finnish market is around 20 percent and annual turnover last year was around 3.2 billion markkaa.

According to the company's chief director, Nakolay G. Markov, it is hoped that this year Teboil will make a profit following a few difficult years.

ZLATORUNSKIY VIEWS RED SEA MINE DISCOVERY

LD181532 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A glimpse by our commentator, Aleksey Zlatorunskiy entitled, "They Found a Mine":

At last and after everyone lost all hope, for a long time [word indistinct] the U.S., British, French and Italian warships have been roaming the waters of the Red Sea and the neighboring regions for weeks, while planes and helicopters were searching for mines in the deep sea from the air, but everything was futile. It was expected that these forces would have withdrawn because there are no mines. However, how could the presence of such a fleet be justified in the waters of others? The fleet does not want to withdraw, because that would lead to the failure of the plans to establish a new NATO military naval bridgehead. Suddenly, there was success. French minesweepers discovered a mine, and not just an ordinary mine, but a Soviet-made one. Imagine the extent of the possibilities that emerged. Now it was possible to dispatch, not only 15 warships to the Red Sea but a whole fleet, or even demand new bases. However, their joy was premature, because the mine they discovered was not one they were searching for and had nothing whatsoever to do with the explosions in the Red Sea or the Gulf of Suez. In Cairo it was announced that the mine was in fact Soviet-made and had been sent to the Egyptian Armed Forces in 1973 to protect the Gulf of Suez from Israeli aggressors. It is common knowledge that the mine fields planted by the Egyptians at that time in the Gulf of Suez saved them from numerous problems. Therefore, it transpired that the mine was surrounded by [word indistinct]. In addition to the fact that the situation could not be exploited to escalate the anti-Soviet hysteria, the mine reminded people just who has always been on the side of Arabs in the difficult years of Israeli aggression.

WORK OF TUNISIAN COMMUNIST PARTY REVIEWED

LD172141 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Sep 84

[From "The Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The activities of the Tunisian Communist Party [TCP] since legalization 3 years ago, has led to many positive changes in Tunisian political life. This conclusion was reached by the participants in the congress of Tunisian Communist Youth that met in Tunis.

The legalization of the different political parties, broadening of democracy, consolidation of trade union independence, and lessening of extremist tendencies are regarded as the most important achievements of this era. The TCP has, to a large extent, contributed to their attainment. The struggle for progressive socioeconomic changes in the country is considered as the main sphere of the Tunisian Communists' activities. The Tunisian Communists, like all Communists throughout the world, see defending the rights of the toiling peoples as their main duty.

Tunisian Communists are now striving for the country's economical independence to best guarantee the interests of the toiling people. Such a course has received increasing support from the Tunisian youth who are striving for their best future.

MUSLIM DELEGATION RETURNS TO USSR FROM HAJJ

LD182219 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- A group of Soviet Muslims who completed the hajj, the pilgrimage to Mecca to Islamic shrines, has returned home. The group which was headed by chairman of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Mufti Shamsutdinkhan ibn Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhanov included Islamic clergy and believers from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, cities of the northern Caucasus, Transcaucasia and other areas of the USSR where Islam is professed.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent the head of the delegation said: "We, Muslims, express gratitude to the great Allah who enabled us to fulfil one of our main religious duties. We visited Mecca, circled the great Ka'ba and touched the sacred stone. We made the due offerings."

"In the days of the stay in the holy places we were overjoyed at meetings with our brothers. During conversations they asked us about the life in the Soviet Union. Our very presence in Mecca confirmed our words about the freedom of religious beliefs that Soviet people enjoy, about the fact that Muslims honour the behests of Prophet Muhammad. May there be peace," said Mufti Shamsutdinkhan ibn Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhanov.

"The hajj is the biggest opportunity for meeting hundreds of thousands of Muslims. We jointly prayed to benevolent Allah to have mercy on people and send them peace which all people need," the religious leader said.

The mufti said in conclusion: "We, pilgrims, will soon return home. We shall tell parishioners in the mosques about the hajj. Together with them we shall be praying that peace should descend on the lands of our brothers in the Middle East who are subjected to suffering by the Israeli aggressors, we shall be praying for peace on earth."

USSR, QATAR EXCHANGE GREETINGS CABLES

LD062310 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a cable to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani, amir of Qatar, on his country's national day, independence day. The message extends warmest greetings and best wishes to the amir and wishes for success and prosperity to the friendly Qatari people.

In his reply cable, the amir of Qatar expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes, and wished the Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

COMPARISON OF ROMANOV'S RETURN FROM ETHIOPIA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 September in its First Edition publishes on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Delegation's Departure". It has been compared to the Moscow Television report published in the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page J 1 revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads... [Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Sep -- A CPSU delegation...(supplying dateline)

First paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads:...yesterday. (subbing for 'today')

Second paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads:...the Russian Federation; CPSU Central Committee members A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs, V.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation, and V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and other officials. (supplying additional passage)

LESOTHO PARTY DELEGATION VISITS ARMENIAN SSR

GF182020 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, the delegation of the Basotho National Party (BNP) led by V. Makhele, general secretary of the party and Lesotho foreign minister, is visiting our country.

The guests will spend a few days in Soviet Armenia. They will acquaint themselves with the republic's life and achievements and visit the museums and exhibitions.

On 31 August, the delegation was received at the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

V.M. Movsesyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, briefed the guests on the republic's achievements in economic, scientific and cultural construction sector and noted that Soviet Armenian workers, as all Soviet people, support the struggle of the Lesotho people to strengthen their political and economic independence and eliminate the remains of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

V. Makhele, secretary general of the BNP, expressed deep gratitude for the warm reception and stated that Lesotho defends the Soviet peaceloving initiatives and the Soviet Union's desire to suspend the arms race.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

LD181123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] TASS: President Miguel de la Madrid has received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation is in Mexico on an official friendly visit. Comrade Kapitonov conveyed to the Mexican president, and through him to the entire Mexican people, greetings and very best wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. De la Madrid said in the future Mexico will continue to back initiatives directed at strengthening peace and curbing the arms race. The Mexican president asked the delegation to convey sincere wishes for peace and prosperity to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and all Soviet people.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL DAY ADDRESS

LD181526 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Mexican Ambassador Horacio Flores de la Pena]

[Text] This year we are celebrating the 174th anniversary of the beginning of our fight for independence. We are also marking the 60th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between our countries. Mexico was the first country in the American continent to recognize the Soviet Union.

The step toward meeting each other taken by our countries was no accident, for the governments of Mexico and the USSR were formed as a result of the most important social movements in the first half of this century. Their revolutions over a few years permanently altered the course of our countries' history.

The Mexican revolution began in 1910 and its results were enshrined in our constitution adopted on 5 February 1917.

A few months later, the great socialist revolution of the Russian people began, so [illegible] shaking the world over 10 days that it could never be the same again.

There is a great distance geographically between our countries. We are separated by many thousands of kilometers and have different cultures and traditions, but life has poured forth its parallels which have consolidated our relations and favored the sharing of views on various political questions.

Our relations improve daily because our foreign policy is based on principles, and that is why we have often defended common ideals and spoken in respectful language for the rights of all peoples. There are not many countries with whom we have so often shared views as with the Soviet Union. Today, as in the past, we share concern for various problems in international politics. We are for guaranteeing the right of all countries to independence, life without external interference and for seeking a peaceful settlement of issues, such as in Central America where Mexico's participation in the Contadora Group is a natural result of its foreign policy.

We are also united by the fight for peace and universal disarmament. War and the senseless waste of material resources on the arms race is threatening the development and the very survival of humanity. In the past, our countries have virtually always fought for common ideals.

I am confident that this will also be the case in the future. As formerly, we will be united by the same aims and will always recognize each other since the face of a government is a reflection of the principles it defends.

Respected Soviet friends! I would like to take advantage of the opportunity granted me to greet you on behalf of the government and people of Mexico and to express best wishes for the prosperity and flourishing of your country. Thank you very much.

ACTIVITIES OF U.S. 'SUMMER INSTITUTE' QUESTIONED

LD180217 Moscow TASS in English 0005 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Moscwo September 17 TASS -- Numerous political organisations, prominent workers in science and culture in Mexico demand that the activity of the American "Summer Institute of Linguistics" in Mexico be outlawed, IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper stresses that there are enough reasons for this for the activity of the "Summer Institute of Linguistics" is not in keeping with the tasks it publicises, and its staffers are engaged in deeds that have nothing to do with linguistics.

Thus, so-called "linguists" smuggle gold from the southern Mexican State Oaxaca, sow narcotic plants on vast areas there and then smuggle narcotics to the USA.

Heads of the Sociological College in Mexico City, Juan Aguilar and Maria Leon, recently accused the "Summer Institute of Linguistics" of the striving to use Indians as cheap manpower in the interests of foreign companies. Outright expansion of the USA pursuing political, ideological and economic purposes is conducted under the front of the "Summer Institute of Linguistics," Maria Leon stressed.

The nature of the institute's "linguistic research" is shown by the dictionary it compiles for a small people of Lacandon living in tropical forests in the Yucatan Peninsula. It is characteristic that the word "colony" is missing from the dictionary while the word "master" is denoted in the following way: A good man who treats Indians kindly and repays the work justly. One should live in peace with the master, bring up one's children obedient to him and so on.

The institute's tentacles stretched to eight densely populated and economically important states of Mexico, IZVESTIYA writes. So-called "linguists" acquired there hundreds of buildings representating the institute, the buildings equipped with computers, telexes, copying machines, radio transmitters. This equipment is used not only for ideological expansion but also for industrial espionage for the staffers of the institute are not averse to engaging in it.

CUBAN OFFICIAL ON U.S. BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

LD182130 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Havana September 18 TASS -- The United States special services that carry out the aggressive policy against sovereign Cuba make wide use of bacteriological weapons, the international congress on tropical medicine in the Canadian city of Calgary was told by Cuba's Deputy Minister of Public Health Gustavo Couri.

As reported by PRENSA LATINA Agency, the Cuban representative recalled the recent exposures of the criminal activity of the "Omega-7" terrorist anti-Cuban organisation closely connected with the CIA. In the course of a court hearing in New York its ringleader Eduardo Arocena admitted undergoing special training in the United States and carrying out repeated assignments of U.S. agencies in Central American and Caribbean countries.

Thus, in 1980 be brought to Cuba a "consignment of bacterias" to wage a secret war against the island of freedom.

The CIA's involvement in the aggression against Cuba, the deputy minister noted, is confirmed not only by testimony given by the ringleader of "Omega-7". An epidemic of dengue fever flared up in Cuba soon after the delivery of the bacterias, in the summer of 1981. The disease claimed 160 lives, including those of more than 100 children.

These criminal subversive actions, Gustavo Couri stressed, are a flagrant violation of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states and norms of international law.

APN'S IVANKO INTRODUCES BITOV PRESS CONFERENCE

PM190955 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Press Conference for Soviet and Foreign Journalists"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held yesterday, 18 September, at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. Opening the press conference, S.S. Ivanko, first deputy chairman of the APN Board, said:

Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen! Allow me to open the press conference which is being held today by APN. We will be giving the floor to the Soviet journalist Oleg Bitov who, after an enforced stay abroad, managed to escape the clutches of his "patrons" and "guardians" and return to the motherland. He asked us to grant him the opportunity to meet with his Soviet and foreign colleagues to personally relate to you the tragedy that unfolded a year ago in Venice and continued in Britain.

You know the general outline of this sensational story: the disappearance of a Soviet correspondent in Italy and the subsequent ballyhoo about him in the Western media.

Oleg Bitov is a journalist and translator of British and American science fiction. He has been a member of the USSR Journalists Union for 25 years and is an honored cultural worker of the RSFSR. He is 52. The first tragedy he experienced was during the years of the Leningrad blockade. The second began last September when he was sent to Italy by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA to cover the Venice International Film Festival.

He will give his own account of what he went through during his year of enforced pre-regrination in the "free world." As a preliminary to his account I will take advantage of my right as chairman to draw your attention to the following fact.

The unprecedented provocation perpetrated against a Soviet correspondent abroad -- outrageous, cynical, and ruthless -- is bound to give rise to angry resentment in connection with the gross flouting of all international treaties and agreements, in particular the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki, by forces which are actively opposing the building of confidence between countries and peoples. It is bound to arouse in us journalists a feeling of deep concern in connection with the sinister trend that is looming, through the fault of these forces, in the sphere of cultural ties. I hope that everyone who cherishes his integrity as a journalist and is conscientiously serving the ideas of peace and humanity will agree with this.

Now, over to Comrade Bitov.

Bitov Statement

PM190907 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 84 p 3

[Unattributed report on 18 September Moscow press conference given by Oleg Bitov under the general heading "Failure of a Provocation": "Statement by O. Bitov"]

[Text] Esteemed colleagues! Comrades! Ladies and gentlemen!

Last autumn and winter many of you apparently read in the Western press and heard in broadcasts by Western radio stations almost hundreds of versions of my biography, including such fantastic ones as the capture of a Soviet master spy with the help of the charms of an English beauty.

That was passed off, and I quote, as the greatest victory for the British secret services since the times of the Second World War. Claims were made that my presence in Italy was not linked with journalism, but with a secret mission to get into contact without any publicity with Agca and Antonov and I wonder whether that is really possible in general. Finally, all allegations about me in the Western press were reduced to one: A Soviet intellectual has pulled off a secret plan to flee to the so-called free world.

Buckets of hot tears were shed over my sorry lot. Great concern and sympathy over my sudden disappearance were expressed again and again over Radio Free Europe by Messrs Goldman, Gladilin, and other would-be defenders of human rights. Statements and interviews ascribed to me appeared in the Western media. Foreign ideological centers forecast the publication of new anti-Soviet books, and as the masterminds of this vicious propaganda stunt imagined it, the world was to believe that a Soviet journalist had come out against the Soviets and had started to deliver revelations. Meanwhile, my so-called guardians were busy moulding the image of a traitor.

Now, at last, you can hear the honest and only true version from the horse's mouth. I am just a journalist; for reasons of health I didn't even serve in the army. After graduating from Leningrad State University 30 years ago, I worked in succession for the Arkhangelsk newspaper PRAVDA SEVERA, for the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA, and since 1978 for the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, where I was entrusted with heading the section for foreign culture.

For about 10-odd years I also translated novels and short stories by English and American authors, and met prominent foreign writers. My whole life was linked with work at newspapers and translations of my favorite authors. I went abroad now and then on missions for my newspapers.

Finally, in September 1983, I was sent by my LITERATURNAYA GAZETA to an international film festival in Venice. The men who planned and carried out with utter cynicism Operation Bitov, as it was called, and who later, for nearly a year of my forced stay in the vaunted free world, tried to receive dividends on a sensation that they had themselves invented, have fully miscalculated. I could not be transformed into a lieutenant general, and it was not so simple to buy me. The threats of physically doing away with one and the sophisticated means of pressure are incapable of bringing a Soviet person to his knees.

As for the material benefits that the priests of the free world have at their disposal at the expense of the taxpayers, they cannot replace the main thing, the motherland. My film festival, that has dragged out to 1 year, is over, and one might say, what a movie.

Today I will present to you, fellow journalists, concrete factual material -- not for sensation but for serious journalistic pondering over the fact -- what really happened in Venice then and what continued to happen in Britain. I will name people mixed up in this con game and will give addresses that my Western colleagues can easily check. I beg your pardon for saving some of the details for my own reports. I think my colleagues will understand me.

And so, it was in Venice on Lido Island, Hotel Bezuthy and Villa Adder, where I was given accommodations as a festival participant. I will not speak in detail about the crude searches made in my room, of agents forcing their way into my room, of their brazen, ostensible tailing I was subjected to in Italy. It is no news that unbearable conditions are created abroad for the work of Soviet citizens. Villa Adder could be a truly fitting title for a book of my forced wanderings in the so-called free world.

As I was returning home on the night of 8 and 9 September 1983, I picked up my key as usual from the hotel receptionist, crossed the street to my villa, rang the bell at the door, and heard a buzz in the main hotel building. The door opened, but for some reason the lights did not go on this time. Without paying any attention to this I stepped into the darkness. After that I felt a terrible blow at the back of my head.

I have a dim notion of what happened next. When I partly came to the next morning, I found myself deprived of my will, of my firm memory, and even of coordination of movement. I spent the rest of my days in Italy in a semiconscious state, but my memory is clear of the minutes when I was coming to. An Italian doctor, Giuseppe and a nurse, also an Italian, an Italian driver of a motor launch, Italian busses, a plane and cars that carried me now to a mountain villa, then to some apartments. That went on for several days. I felt absolutely indifferent to what was happening to me. I was in a semiconscious state. At times I also felt sweet forgetfulness, as injections of mind-altering drugs were having their effect.

Finally, in that state, I was taken away from Pisa by an Alitalia plane with a forged British passport for (David Locke), allegedly issued to him after he had lost his old passport a half year before. Pay attention to a small anagram; Locke plus D equals locked, in the sense of being shut in. Apparently, there is no limit to the vicious resourcefulness of the man who supplied my guard with a forged passport. The guard was a polite and courteous gentleman.

Such a faintness stopped only on September 16. That was in the old Felbridge Hotel in East Grinstead, to the south of London. The drugging continued. Two or three times a week I was taken to be interrogated at an army barracks approaching Brighton from the side of Lewes. When these Sherlock Holmeses were finally convinced that I had nothing to do with the intelligence service, which happened rather soon, I faced the same officers of British special services, but this time playing the role of so-called politologists, producers and mediators of publishing houses. I was offered a well-paid spot in the gallery of anti-Soviet slanderers.

Seven weeks after my forced appearance in Britain, the so-called Bitov statement was born. I, Oleg Bitov, on behalf of whom the patrons from the secret service appealed to the public, declare with full responsibility that the invention fully belongs to experts of the British intelligence service. With the help of special equipment, it's quite easy to compose any text out of individual phrases, pronounced in various conversations, and preserve the pitch of the voice and intonations.

In general, the rich arsenal of methods and means used by the gentlemen of the cloak and dagger was tested on me: blackmail, the staging of provocative situations, the use of medical achievements for inhuman purposes, bribes, the threat of compromise in the face of Soviet people, and finally violence, including physical violence, that has become a norm of state law. How many times I heard these threats from the intelligence officials. They told me, and not without pride, that they were waging an undeclared war against the Soviet Union. In this war -- and here I want to quote a British intelligence official who introduced himself to me as a decision-maker -- "In our profession there is only one law, and that is the complete absence of laws!" That means that it is no crime to detain a person in custody, treat him like a prisoner of war in peaceful times and suppress his personality with mind-altering drugs.

I remember the names of these gentlemen who carried out this foul act of violence and humiliation and I will announce them now.

They are Colonel George Hartland, the head of a section; Lieutenant Colonel, now promoted, James Westall, my tireless guardian or warden to be more precise; officers Michael Wilmont and Peter Hailor; a staff member of the same section, Rose Prince, and Captain Charles Macnot. A certain Peter Joy was responsible for my literary activity, so to say. If you want, you can write down two telephone numbers: 222-54-71 and 637-73-19. These two numbers belong to British intelligence. Here are the addresses of the places where I was kept under the constant watch of the same James Westall: 34 Radcliffe Square; Flat 4, Earls Court; 118 (In) Court, Richmond, Surrey. The latter flat is probably still kept for my guardian Westall.

I could give many other names and places, but apparently it is more correct to speak of other things. I foresee that some of you are ready to ask the sacramental question: Why did you sign the so-called Bitov statement concocted by the British secret service? It is not a simple question, but I'll try to answer it honestly and directly. There are three paths open to every person taken prisoner in a declared or undeclared war. The first one is open resistance and apparent disobedience, which soon leads to a place in the graveyard, most often unmarked. I'm no hero. I'm an ordinary person, and the threats and revelations of intelligence officials left no doubt about the outcome of such a struggle. The second path is betrayal, the renunciation of all convictions and the complete and open transition into the enemy camp. My whole self of a Soviet person resisted this. While abroad, I used every chance to send a word to my friends and relatives and let them know as much as it was possible with the tireless control of my guardians that this path was not for me. The third one remained, involving the risk of being compromised in the face of one's people, not guaranteeing success but, as you see, sometimes leading to a happy end. I chose this path of winning time, of lulling the vigilance of my wardens and forcing them to stop their medical doping. I pretended that I was going to cooperate with them. With the encouragement of my patrons from the intelligence service, I started concluding exceptionally long-term contracts for the publication of books that were expected of me. There were many of them -- people interested in anti-Soviet writings. John (Barron), who is rather famous in that world, even organized a trip around the United States for me. This alcoholic chatterbox didn't conceal his connections with the CIA and the FBI, and in a state of intoxication, he confessed things that can hardly be encouraged to be told outside CIA headquarters. The European editor of the READERS DIGEST, John Panitzer, was not much better. They are parasites, whose business is to profit by the souls of broken people. They thought I was broken too.

Many representatives of the media, including the BBC in London, of course, crowded in my hallway to request my writings. I realized that I was getting a chance to work on a book, but not the one that my patrons were waiting for. So I decided to work. I wrote the only real book I could, my report called" A Year-long Film Festival," which includes both my impressions and the revelations of the Barrons, Hartlands, and their ilk. I wrote it as my last will and testament, without hope of deliverance. There was nothing more important for me than to record and show to the public an eyewitness account of backstage dealings of the Western secret services, which have become the strike force in the crusade declared against us.

Permit me not to comment on the factual material that I am conveying to you today, my colleagues. I will put forward my own viewpoint in my own articles. We are all journalists here, and I consider it unethical to impose my own conclusions on you. You may be better able than I am to draw a conclusion, taking an all-around view and with a sense of journalistic solidarity and concern about what happens in the world, about what is permitted for the special services in the so-called democratic countries.

Bitov Responds to Questions

PM190947 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 84 p 3

[Unattributed report on 18 September Moscow press conference given by Oleg Bitov under the general heading "Failure of a Provocation": "Answers to Correspondent's Questions"]

[Text] Question (TASS correspondent): Western press reports about your disappearance claim that pressure was brought to bear on you to force you to return to the USSR. What do you have to say about that ?

Answer: I would like to say that all these reports are a lot of bull. Sorry to be so blunt. I myself bought my ticket and I myself flew from Britain. Unaccompanied this time.

Question (a Finnish journalist): Mr Bitov, in the light of what you have told us about experience in the West, how should we regard your articles and statements about the Soviet Union while you were in the West?

Answer: In general terms, I answered that question in my statement. Without those articles and statements, I could not have escaped form the guardianship of my unwanted patrons, but I can add that not one of those statements or articles came out without being reworked by the Western printing or broadcasting organs. In all my 30 years as a journalist I have never encountered such reworking. Whole paragraphs were written in without any coordination with the author. I never saw a single headline. You are very fond -- I am addressing my Western colleagues here -- of claiming that there is no censorship in the West. If I may say so, that is a lie!

Question (SELSKAYA ZHIZN): It is known that the Soviet Embassy in Britain expressed the desire to meet with you. What can you say about that?

Answer: I do not know about it.

Question (London's DAILY MAIL): Did Mr Bitov make a request to the British authorities for political asylum or were such proposals made by the British side?

Answer: I did not consciously make such a request.

Question (West Germany's STERN magazine): When and how did you return to the USSR? Who accompanied you?

Answer: I returned about 3 weeks ago. And nobody accompanied me. I flew alone.

Question (STERN again): A year ago you gave an interview to THE OBSERVER. How would you comment on that interview?

Answer: I did not give any interviews to THE OBSERVER.

Question (a Belgian journalist): If I have correctly understood your story, you were playing a double game from the very beginning. Is that so?

Answer: No, not from the very beginning because when a person is in a semiconscious state under the influence of psychotropic drugs, narcotics, and so forth, he is naturally not capable of any kind of double game.

But as soon as that regime became weaker, as soon as I learned of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's articles concerning my disappearance, yes, I started playing a double game. With every month I simply gained experience, and in the end, as you see, I played the game to its conclusion, with a success which, to be honest, I had not even hoped for. I was not sure that I would succeed not only in sending my reportages to the motherland, but in coming here myself. To be honest, I did not belive in that until my very last day in the West.

Question (THE DAILY MAIL again): Why did Mr Bitov leave so suddenly that he even left his dentures behind in his apartment? Why did he leave behind his Toyota which was illegally parked close to the Soviet embassy? Why was a meeting with a friend canceled without any explanation? What was the reason for a departure so hasty that a sum of 40,000 pounds sterling remained in his London bank account?

Answer: You know, the first question is not an English question at all. Englishmen do not usually take their dentures with them because they do not use cases for them and carrying dentures in your pockets is not very hygienic. As for the Toyota illegally parked near the Soviet Embassy, I still have the key in my pocket and as for who parked it near the Soviet Embassy, I think that question should be put to the British special services. I did not park it there.

Why was a meeting with a friend canceled without any explanations? I don't know what you mean.

What was the reason for a departure so hasty that a sum of 40,000 pounds or, if we are to believe the BBC, as much as 43,000, with interest, was left in a London bank account? Well, let's begin with the fact that although this sum was indeed in a bank account, I had no right to use it without the authorization of the special services, and somehow I did not count on receiving authorization from them to leave Britain. Second, perhaps you gentlemen fail to understand how such a sum can be abandoned, how it is possible not to be worried about it. Try to understand that the motherland is dearer than any money!

Question (U.S. television): Do you think that your story will be accepted as true by the Western press and, if not, then why not?

Answer: You see, from my own experience or at least from my experience of Western press coverage of my disappearance in Venice and my transfer to Britain, I do not, to be honest, count on the Western press' objectivity. Try and do away with my prejudices if you can.

Question (U.S. Cable News television correspondent): You said that you needed some time to win the trust of your jailers. How much time did you need to win that trust -- how many weeks or months?

Answer: Approximately 6 months elapsed before they stated that they finally more or less beleived me, but a further 3 months or so elapsed before I was given a car key. I drove this car for just 2 months after that unaccompanied.

Question (the same U.S. television company): Why did you decide to remain for the next 2 months in Britain; why did you not take a plane immediately to the Soviet Union?

Answer: That is a naive question. Because, although they said they trusted me, I still had to make sure I was no longer being followed every day. I had to save money for the trip.

And, finally, in coming into contact with the special services every day, I had to ascertain -- and that also took time -- the weak spots, the breaches, so to speak, in their vigilance which enabled me to escape their control.

Question (the BBC): Please describe the route you followed. What air line did you use and on what day? And tell us whether you flew from Heathrow Airport. From which terminal?

Answer: Everything in good time. I will describe this in my reportages.

Question (A British journalist): What is your opinion of the friends of yours who remain in Britain after your return home?

Answer: There is nothing I can say about friends in Britain because I was not allowed to make friends of my own choosing. All those who were introduced to me or brought to me were chosen by the same special services staffers, and they were not cut out to be friends, as the saying goes. My portable tape recorder was my only friend during my whole year of living in the West, but I did not make any human friends. It was not my fault.

UK Home Office Denies Claims

LD181347 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1303 GMT 18 Sep 84

[By Peter Archer, PA home affairs correspondent]

[Text] Allegations that Soviet defector Oleg Bitov was kidnapped by British agents are 'absurd', the Home Office said today. Mr Bitov came to the UK "entirely of his own will", a Home Office spokesman said.

Earlier, at a press conference in Moscow, the Russian claimed he was abducted by British agents in Venice a year ago. "It is clear that his return to Moscow has prejudiced his own future and that he is telling a story of most advantage to the Russians in countering the allegations he made in the UK," added the spokesman.

It was the first official Whitehall response to the Soviet claims made at the well publicized Moscow press conference.

Bitov, 52, former editor of the Soviet LITERARY GAZETTE, accused Britain of holding him hostage and torturing him. He claimed that when he was kidnapped in Venice by British agents he was drugged to keep him under control.

Whitehall is working on the clear assumption that Bitov was not a double agent planted on the British to extract what information was available, writes Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent. It is claimed that Bitov's approach in Venice last year to the British Council to seek asylum in Britian was made entirely on his own initiative. It was acknowledged that he was a "significant" defector. His position in Moscow gave him a clear insight into the working of the Soviet system, but no one was prepared to say exactly what useful information he provided other than what he disclosed in his newspaper articles.

He was said to have made his living since defecting by writing articles. Some reports say that he still has 40,000 pounds sterling in his London bank account. His decision to return to Moscow was thought to have been prompted by a somewhat gloomy disposition. This depression deepened when his wife and child were unable to join him.

He wrote to them shortly after he defected, and it is assumed that they unsuccessfully applied for a visa to travel to the West. Perhaps because of this depression, Bitov decided to try to resume life in the Soviet Union.

No particular Soviet pressure was thought to have been applied on him to return but it is standard Soviet technique to ensure that families remain behind when Soviet citizens travel overseas, often a potent deterrent to potential defectors.

Bitov's press conference was thought to be an attempt by the Soviet authorities to win a propaganda coup against the West. It was felt also to be a discouragement to other possible defectors who might want to flee the Soviet system.

Shortly after Bitov defected the Soviets asked for a meeting with him in accordance with standard practice. If the defector agrees, such a meeting gives a Soviet official an opportunity to try to persuade him to return. The Soviet request was conveyed by British officials but Bitov refused to meet anyone from the Soviet Embassy.

There was some speculation that Bitov's claims of torture and drugs might indicate that he was pointing to Soviet methods of interrogation. Bitov can expect to be heavily interrogated by Soviet intelligence officials, particularly on the methods used by the British to provide him with a safe passage from Venice to Britian. He can also expect interrogation on British methods of questioning.

Bitov is unlikely to be offered any post remotely resembling in influence and prestige that which he fled. He is likely to disappear within the Soviet Union with no further public appearance.

Friends believe Bitov, who disappeared from his London home last month, returned to Moscow because the Soviets would not allow his wife Lyudmilla and daughter Xenia to come to the West. Others close to him are convinced, however, because of his sudden departure, that he was taken against his will by the KGB.

While in Venice, Mr Bitov is thought to have made it known to Western agents that he was working for the KGB, although officially he was there to cover a film festival.

PRAVDA Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 September carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Base Provocation by British Intelligence," which has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 18 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, revealing the following variation:

Penultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads...a certain Joy...(PRAVDA ends, omitting TASS editorial notation and final paragraph)

SHCHERBITSKIY AT PARTY-KOMSOMOL MEETING IN KIEV

AU190832 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] In connection with the forthcoming plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, which will discuss the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving party leadership in the Komsomol and raising the latter's role in the communist education of youths, and by Comrade Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speeches, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretaries recently met bureau members and candidate members, as well as department chiefs of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee.

The meeting participants were addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

Views were exchanged on the ways of further improving the style and methods of Komsomol committee activity, the organizational strengthening of Komsomol organizations, and the communist education of youths.

Participating in the meeting were Comrades Titarenko, Kachura, Kapto, and department chiefs of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES MALYY THEATER ARTISTS IN ALMA-ATA

LD181435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The tour of the Academic Malyy Theater of the USSR which ended in Alma-Ata today was a festival for arts lovers. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan today received the group of artists of the Malyy Theater of the USSR. The great importance of the steadily developing and strengthening artistic relations of the fraternal peoples of the USSR in communist upbringing of working people was noted.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 13

PM151959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Journal Published"]

[Text] Issue No 13 of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published. It prints K.U. Chernenko's appeal to Japanese readers in his book of speeches and articles and his replies to the appeal by the international conference on nuclear-free zones and to PRAVDA's questions.

There is an article "The Party and Komsomol at the Present Stage of Soviet Society's Development" by Ye. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The section "Father of Scientific Communism" contains the articles "The Chief Debate" by T. Timofeyev and "K. Marx on the Individual and the Conditions of His Liberation and Development" by G. Smirnov.

An article entitled "The Ideology of the Ascending Class" is published under the rubric "Our Knowledge, Strength, and Weapon."

The section "At the Frontiers of the 11th 5-Year Plan" contains the articles "Delivery Discipline" by Yu. Demin and "Half Turned Toward the Region" by K. Pankova.

The journal publishes "Looking Toward the Future" by M. Kozmin; "An Important Stage in the Ethiopian Revolution" by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Committee for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council; "Communists and Believers" by N. Kovalskiy; "Detente: Sources and Possibilities" by Yu. Molchanov; and also a review "Heading the Masses' Creativity" (marking the publication of V.V. Grishin's book "Questions of Party Organizational and Ideological Work").

RISING LIVING STANDARD IN USSR REPORTED

LD182124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- The steady growth of the population's financial income, including working wages -- their basic form, is continuing in the Soviet Union. It is enough to recall that retail prices on a whole series of mass consumer goods were lowered in September; this is the fourth time since April 1983. The total gain for customers from the price-reduction on these consumer goods in daily demand is estimated at R9 billion. In evaluating this for one worker, this means approximately a third of the average monthly wage.

On the whole, over 4 years of the current 5-year plan (1981-1985), the average working wage of those employed in the state sector of the economy has risen by approximately 9 percent. Once again, the population received the basic part of this increase beginning in 1983. From 1 September 1984, a gradual rise in the working wage of teachers and other national education workers began in a fairly significant measure -- by 30-35 percent, simultaneously with another price reduction on consumer goods.

Such a tempo in the growth of national prosperity demands that the efficiency of social production grow annually by a minimum of 2.5-3 percent.

In 1983, thanks to a whole series of measures undertaken to speed up economic growth, labor productivity in Soviet industry grew by 3.5 percent. In 1984, the rate for the last 8 months is being maintained at a level of approximately 4.3 percent. Such an acceleration is the result of consolidating discipline, an increase in the regime of economy, as well as a serious reconstruction of the economic mechanism already being carried out and beginning to yield its first positive results.

In 1983, the real per capita income increased by 2 percent. In 1984, since the results of the rise in the efficiency of social production have begun to tell to a greater extent, the possibility has arisen of raising this index to 3.5 percent. As preliminary statistical data shows, this rate is standing firm, therefore the Soviet state can successfully implement its social programs.

DYUNIN VIEWS POLITBURO CONCERN OVER AES PROGRAM

LD181332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reviewed the question of additional measures to ensure the accelerated development of atomic power generation for the period up to 1990. Now, our commentary by Viktor Mikhaylovich Dyunin, deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

The "peaceful atom" started working for the first time 30 years ago, when the first AES in the world, with a capacity of only 5,000 kw, came on line at Obninsk. Since then, we have moved far ahead. For example, the power of a generating set commissioned recently at the Ignalina Atomic Station is 1.5 million kw -- 300 times greater. In the coming decade, the capacity going into operation each year at AESes will rise to 10 million kw. Output at atomic stations will reach a million million kilowatt/hours by the end of the century. What can this be compared with? Suffice it to say that, in 1975, this amount of electric energy was produced by all the power stations in the country.

The future belongs to atomic power. This is why the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has instructed that a strict check be kept on progress in the construction of atomic stations, in increasing the reliability of safety of the equipment installed, and in training qualified cadres, power specialists and builders.

This year, about 6 million kw of extra capacity is planned to come on stream at atomic power stations. In particular, new generating sets of 1 million kw each are planned to be commissioned at the Yuzho-Ukrainskaya and Smolensk AES. The first million-kilowatt sets will start working at full strength at the Zaporozh'ye, Kalinin and Balakovo AES.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS FEED PROCUREMENT SITUATION

PM151838 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by livestock specialist M. Glinka: "Feed for the Entire Herd"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration sown and natural grasses had been cut on 80.8 million hectares by 10 September. 62.1 million metric tons of hay, 64.7 million metric tons of cured hay, 67.3 million metric tons of straw, chaff, and other coarse feed had been procured; 112.5 million metric tons of ready silage had been obtained, and 6.1 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green feed had been produced.

Kiev Oblast's Ploskovskiy Sovkhoz has a large dairy herd producing high yields. Farm workers, too, keep many cows and other livestock, and there is hardly a household that does not have poultry. This is not surprising because the sovkhoz provides coarse and succulent feed for privately owned livestock according to requirement, so to speak, and this is done without touching the public-sector herd feed stocks. The sovkhoz workers harvested the first cut of grass at the most appropriate time and from this harvest they have supplied the sovkhoz's livestock units with their full requirement of good quality hay, while the second cut and all the grass from wasteland is at their disposal. The inhabitants of local villages have worked hard tending the feed beets that make up a considerable part of dairy cow feed rations; they have grown a good harvest of this crop and will have enough succulent beets for their own cows, too. Not surprisingly, not only the herd of the Ploskovskiy Sovkhoz itself but the privately owned livestock, too, is noted for high yields. This means adequate milk and meat supplies for farm workers' families and considerably more products sold to the state. The same keen attitude to providing privately owned livestock with feed has been adopted on the Lenin Kolkhoz, Starodubskiy Rayon, Bryansk Oblast, the 12 Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz, Belozerskiy Rayon, Kherson Oblast, and many other farms. Leaders and specialists on leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are well aware that in doing this they are not only increasing the country's food resources but also preventing thefts of feed from public-sector livestock units, which -- let us be frank -- account for sizeable losses of feed stocks in some places.

In increasing feed procurement and taking pains to utilize all reserves for replenishing feed stocks, we are improving the rations of all animals on both kolkhozes and sovkhozes and personal plots. The following table shows how much of the main types of feed has been laid in union republics (as a percentage of the plan):

	Hay	Cured hay	Silage
RSFSR	82	95	49
Ukraine	91	81	37
	Hay	**Haylage**	**Silage**
Belorussia	97	133	58
Uzbekistan	54	105	24
Kazakhstan	85	108	21
Georgia	57	119	24
Azerbaijan	91	113	30
Lithuania	109	133	75
Moldavia	87	121	11
Latvia	110	109	58
Kirghizia	67	133	38
Tajikistan	77	132	41
Armenia	80	94	36
Turkmenia	83	120	55
Estonia	80	112	91

In the RSFSR the plan for hay has been fulfilled or nearly fulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Karelian Autonomous Republic, Khabarovsk Kray, and Amur, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, and Tyumen Oblasts. The plan for laying and cured hay has been met by most farms in the Northern, Northwestern, North Caucasus, West Siberian and Far Eastern Regions and the Udmurt, Checheno-Ingush and Buryat Autonomous Republics, Altay Kray, and Kaluga, Smolensk, Lipetsk, Perm, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts. As regards the procurement of silage, Vologda, Leningrad, Kalinin, Kostroma, Orel, Lipetsk, Penza, Perm, and Sakhalin Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes are in the lead.

Another aspect of the matter must be borne in mind. The procurement of feed for privately owned livestock is a very labor intensive job which takes much time and effort and sometimes diverts workers from social production at the height of field work, which brooks no delay. So farm leaders who help village dwellers procure feed for privately owned livestock are acting correctly. An interesting way of providing this kind of help has been found in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic. There they have organized a number of associations for feed procurement and allocated grassland and machinery to them. It is no accident that milk procurement from the population has increased by over 100 percent in the republic.

In the Bashkir and Tatar Autonomous Republics and Vologda, Pskov, Bryansk, Gorkiy, Voronezh, Rostov, and Kaliningrad Oblasts, much attention is being paid to supplies for personal plots and, as a result, large quantities of milk are purchased from the population.

EARLY SEPTEMBER CORN HARVESTING REVIEWED

PM170948 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Zootechnician M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Feed From Corn"]

[Excerpt] We report the latest feed procurement results summarized by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. By 3 September the country's farms had laid in store 60.4 million metric tons of hay, 64 million metric tons of haylage, and 60.7 million metric tons of straw, chaff, and other coarse feed. Some 80.8 million metric tons of prepared silage had been obtained and 5.9 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green feed produced. Some 18.4 million metric tons of feed grain has been laid in for public stockraising from this year's harvest.

The harvesting has begun of the main feed crop -- corn -- which in many parts of the country produces a considerable quantity of succulent, coarse, and concentrated feed. On many sown areas this crop is being harvested for silage. This is how the laying in of succulent feed is proceeding on union republic farms (as a percentage of the plan):

RSFSR	37
Ukraine	24
Belorussia	47
Uzbekistan	13
Kazakhstan	8
Georgia	21
Azerbaijan	24
Lithuania	69
Moldavia	5
Latvia	50
Kirghizia	24
Tajikistan	37
Armenia	32
Turkmenia	49
Estonia	85

In the RSFSR, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Mordovian, Udmurt, and Komi ASSR's and Vologda, Kalinin, Kostroma, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, Kirov, Lipetsk, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Tyumen, and Sakhalin Oblasts are near to fulfillment of the silage making plan. The Karelian and Dagestan ASSR's, Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk Krays, and Bryansk, Moscow, Tula, Voronezh, Volgograd, Kuybyshev, Rostov, Chelyabinsk, and Kemerovo Oblasts have laid in considerably less silage than planned.

AFP: USSR UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR DEVICE DETONATED

NC181623 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Stockholm, Sep 18 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union detonated an underground nuclear device Saturday [15 September] on the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground 2,800 km (1,700 miles) southeast of Moscow, the Swedish Military Observatory at Hagfors said today.

The observatory said it registered the blast at 5.2 on the Richter Scale used to measure earth tremors. It was the 15th underground blast recorded in the Soviet Union this year.

YEGOROV ON SCIENTIFIC-PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS

AU180819 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by NOVOSTI correspondent Aleksandr Yegorov, "especially for ZYCIE WARSZAWY": "How Should the Interests of Science and Production Be Reconciled?"]

[Text] I recently read the following in the U.S. weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT: "The majority of Americans are surprised to learn that the most famous firms have recently been purchasing many licenses and 'know how' from Russia [Rosja] that enables them to produce better and cheaper goods than our technology allows us to. There is a real boom in this...."

I showed this article to an acquaintance who is an engineer. This boom is, in his view, directly connected with the development of scientific-production associations [ZNP] in the USSR. This is not a surprising phenomenon. This situation was anticipated several years ago.

So, what are scientific-production associations? Why did they arise?

At the start, there was a problem that I would term a "growth problem." The old, hackneyed system whereby scientists make discoveries and producers implement them has ceased to satisfy the Soviet economy. It was necessary to minimize the timespan between the discovery and its implementation.

It appeared that scientists had many ideas and that producers had just as many problems. A plant that was totally wrapped up in its current affairs often did not welcome the difficulties inherent in new technology: It is necessary to train people, change equipment, review standards, and organize new production. Moreover, the plans and wages of the scientists and work forces are frequently under the aegis of the "various ministries...." It turned out that in certain branches, every fourth or fifth scientific study got as far as "the shelf" where it became obsolete while "science" and "production" clarified the situation.

What would happen if science and production were to be joined together -- with one harness? Various methods were tried in the USSR to implement this idea, until it was given a realistic shape with the formation of scientific-production associations.

The associations are usually set up in those places where new technologies are developed, and have recently become the source of new studies, inventions, and discoveries. For example, the Belorussian Republic's Association of Powder Metallurgy. I met more than once with Oleg Roman, its main director. We spoke of the new technologies and the tasks facing the associations.

There is a great future for powder metallurgy, Oleg Roman said, because it involves virtually the total elimination of waste. It also saves R2 million on every 1,000 tons of goods produced, when compared to production costs using conventional manufacturing methods. Moreover, it allows us to use 80 fewer metallurgical machines than before and to save the work of 190 people -- while at the same time increasing production. Our association arose precisely to implement the new technologies in the national economy.

The association, Roman continues, consists of: the research-science institute, the designers' office, and experimental production units. We are also constantly consolidating the above, and are, for example, currently building our own powder metallurgy plant. Its first section will start production in a year.

In this way, we have incorporated researchers with considerable technological base, and producers with a similar production base as if "under one roof." All the rights and duties of the previously existing independent organizations are now under the aegis of the scientific-production association, headed by the scientific department. The plan is a joint one and the matter is considered to be concluded only when the study is completely ready and the customer can receive a ready-made product or technology that can easily be implemented in the appropriate interested plants. The principles governing the payments and wages awarded to producers and scientists are also based on the same thing -- the end result of the work done -- and are received when all the customers' requirements have been satisfied.

What else?

The most important task is to achieve a constant cycle of "research and implementation," that cannot usually be achieved by scientific and production units existing apart from one another, Oleg Roman said. The idea has to be implemented in the shortest possible time.

Over 80 percent of the association's studies are implemented in Soviet plants, he said, and we were able to save R23 million during the past 5-year period in this way. We intend to save R55 million during the current 5-year period.

But we do not only solve scientific-production tasks, O. Roman added. Students who train here take advantage of our technological base and prepare their diploma studies at our centers. Later, after finishing their studies, they come back not as novices, but as fully trained engineers, because they have learned to work at the scientific-production association. Finally, I will add that we have also begun to "export" our specialists. The engineers of many Soviet enterprises are now undergoing training in a specially created department.

There are currently about 4,500 similar associations in the USSR. The practice in the past 10 years has proven that the scientific-production associations have stood the test. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that the development of the scientific-production associations is the most important condition for transforming science into direct production power. The growth and development of the country's economy is impossible under present conditions without the scientific-production associations.

I have more data about the associations that I will give you now. They concern my interest in how the scientific-production association shortens the timespan between the conception of the idea and its industrial implementation.

It took the Kriogenmasz Scientific-Production Association approximately 60 months to work out and introduce the production of its huge industrial air filters before the establishment of the association, but now it only takes approximately 30 months and there has been a saving on this of seven times the usual amount.

The All-Union Soyuzgazaftomatyka Association has halved the time it used to take to implement its new projects, and, after all, the automatization of production, the design and production of pipelines and our underground gas containers constitute one of the growing branches of the USSR's national economy. The most important issue is to meet increasing demands.

Another example is the fact that the shipbuilding industry is achieving a 40 percent growth in labor productivity thanks to the accelerated implemention of new solutions and studies that its own RYTM Scientific-Production Association is making.

However, despite everything, one probably still cannot say that the scientific-production associations' draft has obtained its ultimate shape, that it will now suffice to combine this with scientists and producers to give scientific-technological progress a full-steam-ahead boost. The quest continues because not everywhere and not everything is running smoothly. For example, it has not always been possible, as it is now, to "unite" scientific and production organizations that have found themselves "under the same roof." Centripetal and centrifugal forces are in action and sometimes organizations make desperate efforts to maintain their own economic and legal "personality," and violate the agreements drawn up with their customers.

However, these are, in the opinion of the specialists, "adolescent problems." The most important thing is that the scientific-production associations should take into consideration the most urgent needs and problems facing the economy and react in the most rational way.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL EXHIBITION IN AZERBAIJAN -- The international exhibition that opened in Baku yesterday is acquainting its visitors with equipment being used in the various domains of medical science. Over 50 establishments and firms from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Yugoslavia are displaying their latest medical science equipment. The Soviet Union [words indistinct] in the medical field. The instruments and apparatus manufactured jointly by the medical workers of various countries for use in [words indistinct], hematology, and other medical domains are on display. Comrade Suleyman Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, opened the exhibition. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 19 Sep 84 GF]

NEW RIGA TV TOWER -- Riga: The new television tower being built on an island in the Daugava River has reached the 217 meter mark. When completed, it will be 368 meters high. Nearby, the studio buildings are rising. The first stage of the station will begin operating at the end of 1985. When the new radio-TV center is commissioned, it will ensure reliable reception of three color television channels and four radio programs over most of the territory of Latvia. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Sep 84 LD]